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SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

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GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
1956

SECOND
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If we put our shoulders to the wheel, in one gigantic co-operative endeavour we shall be able to show that even during the next five years solid foundations can be laid on which the prosperity and happiness of Rajasthan could be built up in due course.

B. MEHTA

Development Commissioner and
Additional Chief Secretary to the
Government of Rajasthan.

Jaipur,
October, 1956.

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A NOTE BY WAY OF PREFACE

In order that a plan should be realistic it should avoid rigidity and be capable of modifications within the policy indications and objectives of the plan.

Since the National Development Council considered the Draft Second Five Year Plan, there has been a concensus of opinion that the targets of agricultural production in the Plan should be improved upon. This has since been considered necessary for meeting increasing domestic demands, eliminating imports and providing adequate safeguards against the possibility of inflation.

Rajasthan Government has conducted a detailed review of the targets of agricultural production as originally proposed in the Second Plan. As a result of this review the targets of agricultural production have been revised to ensure that as against 6 lakh tons of additional production of food grains, we will now produce 7.86 lakh tons by 1961 with the existing financial allocations. Apart from alterations of phasing and other steps, the higher additional production figure has been based upon the decision of the Government to cover all areas under irrigation projects with National Extension Service on a priority basis and to greatly expand the scope of short term production credit in the form of supply of improved seeds and fertilisers. It is hoped that the short term credit needs of almost all farmers in every village will be met in the areas chosen for intensive work.

As a result of discussions with the Central Ministry of Health the proposals originally submitted under the Medical and Health Programme have had to be greatly altered in order to qualify for schemes that are entitled to greater Central assistance. It needs to be clarified that the schemes in the Medical Sector presented in this volume are still receiving consideration of the Central Ministry of Health. Without altering the order of priorities, it is possible that the proposals may be modified in minor details.

Also, no financial indication has yet been received from the Government of India in regard to the schemes of drainage and urban water supply.

The chapter dealing with the level of development reached at the end of the First Plan relates only to specified items of development. Though it has not been dealt with exhaustively in the ensuing pages, it is to be remembered that measures of land reform in the period of First Plan in Rajasthan have a place of special significance, both because they provide social, economic and institutional framework for agricultural development and because of the

influence they exert on the life of the vast majority of the population. It is not possible to over-emphasize the value of institutional changes that have resulted from the abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms, a clear definition of the rights of owners, the regulation of rent and from the rights of ownership for tenants. Similarly, the attainments of financial equilibrium, stabilisation of the administrative set-up and the unification of different laws and procedures represent achievements which are in no manner less significant than those in the more obvious fields of development in the country.

Finally, it only remains to be stressed that the schemes which are embodied in the Plan are not sacrosanct and that they can and will be modified in the light of experience.

The State Government will welcome constructive and informed criticism of the Plan as a whole or of any of its details. It is believed, however, that in its essentials it will commend itself to the vast majority of the people of the State.

PART ONE

I. PERSPECTIVE OF PLANNING

The collective and classical denomination represented by the name Rajasthan came into being late in 1949 as a result of the integration of 22 princely States and Chiefships.

When the First Plan was drawn up, Part A States already had their Post-War Reconstruction Plans ready in detail, which, with slight modifications, could be submitted to the Planning Commission. Also, there were the well established administrations with a fair amount of readiness to undertake the developmental activities. A considerable amount of basic information was available to guide all planning.

On the other hand, the Government of Rajasthan started with the basic problem of integrating the heterogeneous systems of administration obtaining in the covenanting States. Almost all the covenanting States had developed deficits in their budgets prior to integration. With political integration came federal financial integration resulting in the complete overhaul of the whole structure of public finance.

While the other States were actually occupied with the execution of the First Plan, the Government of Rajasthan was engaged in the organisation of a stabilised administrative set up, restoration of budgetary equilibrium and the solution of the acute law and order situation that prevailed shortly after the formation of the State.

It is possible that these factors contributed a great deal to the inadequate provision which was made in the beginning for the First Plan. The Plan now formulated must, therefore, serve as a real First Plan for this State. It is easy to see that this State which, to a great extent, has missed the full opportunity during the First Plan can, under a planned economy, justifiably have a programme of development comparatively bigger in scope than what its internal resources alone would warrant.

Rajasthan has an area of 1,30,000 sq. miles and a population of 1.53 crores (1951 Census). It is a predominantly agricultural State. The area comprises a major portion of the desert and has a low density of population with large tracts of scanty rainfall and almost inaccessible and unsuitable sub-soil water. The communications in the desert zone are exceedingly poor.

With 1/22 of the population of India, Rajasthan has about 9.04 per cent of the country's area. The net sown area extends over 43.9 per cent of the total culturable area of 5,86,87,000 acres. Only 11.3 per cent of the total net sown area receives any irrigation. This percentage when taken against the total culturable area drops to 4.9. The picture on the power side is the same. Hardly any of the 32,000 villages in Rajasthan are now receiving electric supply: the per capita consumption is only 3 units even against the low national average of 14. As regards mineral resources, more than 3/4th of the area has yet to be surveyed in detail. The State is industrially under developed and not even a small fraction of the abundant raw-materials available is being utilised in the State itself.

The economy of Rajasthan has thus remained by and large stagnant. This partially explains the persistence of poverty which will only be corrected by the optimum utilisation of the resources of the State side by side with the development contemplated in the Second Plan. Inspite of shifting national emphasis towards heavy industries it is obvious that the answer to the problem of poverty and unemployment in Rajasthan in the immediate future lies in the agricultural and cottage industries sectors and the public works programmes of a labour intensive nature.

In Rajasthan 80 per cent of the total population is either engaged in agriculture or dependent on those so engaged. In the desert areas of the State 50 per cent of the population lives entirely upon its cattle wealth. It is, therefore, an easy inference that Rajasthan should push seriously ahead with its irrigation schemes. For, apart from paying their way and contributing to Government revenue, these are the surest immunities against famine and scarcity conditions. As most part of Rajasthan falls in the arid zone of India, it is a case of doing so or perishing. Also, the key to rural prosperity in Rajasthan is the rapid harnessing of the water resources of the State and the better land utilisation for increased agricultural production. The integrated programmes of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, irrigation and forests are designed to realise this primary objective. The power plan for Rajasthan resting mainly upon the development of hydro-electric power in the Bhakra and Chambal projects, while indirectly supporting agricultural and irrigation programmes, will lay the foundation of industrial progress. The Road system has to be improved because the success of education, health and other such programmes depends a great deal upon whether each village can be reached quickly and surely at all times of the year. For industrial progress also it is essential that good roads should exist for the transportation of raw-materials to the manufacturing sites and the movement of manufactured articles to the consuming centres. Social services did not receive much attention during the First Plan. This deficiency has to be largely removed consistent, of course, with overall needs and the acute position of the State on Revenue account.

Planning with reference to physical needs of different areas, subject to financial conditions, is a special feature of the plan. The

programme of development has been governed by the announced concept of planning from the village upwards. It is of the essence of such a concept that the Second Plan is no mere projection into the next Five Years of the many unfinished projects or continuing activities of the First Plan but something more besides. The need for Government to assume the function of real partnership in economic development of the villages has been kept steadily in view. It is contemplated to provide, if possible, every village, on the basis of local contributions, with elementary facilities like adequate sources of drinking water and village roads connecting the main arteries of communication. The coverage of the entire State by the National Extension Service during the Second Plan Period is hoped to bring about contentment in the countryside. It is our experience in Rajasthan that responsiveness of the people to development programmes is in much greater proportion than of their brethren in the more developed parts of the country.

Broadly the two main guiding principles are increased employment and enhanced production with the object of doubling the real income of the peasant within the shortest possible period.

These objectives are important, but more important is perhaps to ensure 'the satisfaction that a community gets from attempting a worth-while task which gives it a chance to bend its energies to productive and socially useful purposes'. There is little doubt that a right approach to problems of development and careful mobilisation of effort, both financial and organisational, will ensure development at rates much larger than may be suggested by calculations at present.

II. LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT REACHED AT THE END OF THE FIRST PLAN

The original State Plan was fixed at Rs. 15.26 crores in 1951-52. The amount was raised to 16.81 crores in 1954. The final allocation at the time of the close of the First Plan period stood at 25.46 crores.

The aforesaid allocation was not inclusive of large Centrally sponsored items which include the giant multi-purpose projects of Bhakra and Chambal. The Centrally sponsored schemes were given an allocation of 37.37 crores, thus bringing the over-all gross provision in the First Plan to 62.83 crores.

Progress, owing to reasons stated earlier, was slow in the first few years of the Plan period. Against the State Plan, only an amount of 12.56 crores was spent upto the end of the financial year 1954-55, that is, only 49.3 per cent of the total allocation could be spent in the first 4 years of the Plan. Against this, it is estimated that about 7 crores were actually spent in the last year of the First Plan. It is expected that approximately 80 per cent of the Plan provision was spent by the end of the First Plan period.

Power and Irrigation programmes had the highest precedence in the First Plan. In fact, these two programmes account for a provision of about 35 crores against the gross provision of 62.83 crores.

Under the Irrigation programme large strides were taken. The canal system in Rajasthan to receive waters from the Bhakra project was virtually completed by the end of the First Plan. Actually, about 40,000 acres received non-perennial irrigation during the Kharif of 1955-56. With regard to the Chambal project, the organisational side was finalised and the Joint Chambal Control Board came into full control. Work was in full stride on the canal system and also on the common pool works.

With regard to other projects in Rajasthan, Irrigation went up by 5 lakh acres in the First Plan period from storage and flow works.

Under the Power programme, progress in respect of the Bhakra project in Rajasthan was behind schedule. Principally, the expenditure on this score was incurred against the common pool works. Considerable effort was made to rehabilitate and expand the thermal supply in the State. At the end of the First Plan period the generating capacity stood at 32,000 KW as against 15,000 KW at the beginning of the Plan.

The programme in the First Plan for Agriculture was of an emergency nature and primarily aimed at self-sufficiency in food. The allocation of 215 lakhs envisaged a target of 2 lakh tons of additional food grains. It is gratifying to know that the production targets in all directions were accomplished ahead of schedule. Actually, at the end of the First Plan period the additional production had amounted to 3.3 lakh tons as against the original target of

2 lakhs tons. Similarly, cotton production amounted to 1.8 lakh bales in 1955-56 as against the stipulated target of 1.74 lakh bales.

A full-fledged Agriculture College was started at Udaipur to meet our expanding requirements of Agriculture Graduates in the Second Plan period.

The Animal Husbandry programme had a nominal provision of 28.3 lakhs. Little progress could be made in the first few years of the Plan. A concerted effort was made towards the close of the First Plan period and it is estimated that approximately 18 lakhs only could be expended on development activities. However, the targets of starting 30 Dispensaries, 6 mobile Dispensaries and 6 Mass-immunisation Centres were fully achieved. The most important achievement during the First Plan period, however, was the setting up of the first-class well equipped Veterinary College at Bikaner. By the end of the First Plan period the College was expanded to run a double-shift and a condensed two year Diploma course to meet the State's personnel requirements during the Second Plan period.

Under the Co-operation programme the important objective of integration of the Co-operative movement which was in varying degrees of development in the integrating States was achieved. The target of having 6,000 Societies at the end of the First Plan period was also achieved. Progressive and uniform Co-operative legislation was enacted. An Apex Co-operative Bank was set up for providing finance to co-operative Societies. Besides this a number of Central Co-operative Banks were also established. In order to obviate the paucity of trained personnel a Training School for subordinate personnel was established. Thus it can be said that a stable foundation was laid in the First Plan period for undertaking vastly increased responsibilities during the Second Plan period.

Progress under the Roads programme was satisfactory. It is estimated that approximately 5 crores, that is, the full original allocation, was fully utilised. The physical targets that were achieved by the end of the First Plan period are as under:—

Type of surface	(Original works)	Improvement	Total (miles)
1. Black topped	32	435	467
2. Water Bound Macadam	642	655	1297
3. Gravelled	537	4	541
4. Fair Weather	93	—	93
Total	1304	1094	2398

Under the Education programme, the original allotment of 278.5 lakhs was later supplemented with an additional allotment of 103.25 lakhs.

The following factual data in respect of new institutions is illustrative of progress in the First Plan period:—

(1) Primary Schools	4,480
(2) Middle Schools	224
(3) High Schools	96
(4) Inter Colleges	8
(5) Degree Colleges	2
(6) Multi-purpose Schools	25
(7) Civil Engineering College	1

Approximately 36.5 per cent of the children of the age group 6 to 11 were at school in 1955-56.

Under the Medical programme, the allotment of 81.25 lakhs was primarily for the setting up of a Medical College. The Medical College was fully established by the end of the First Plan period and was enquipped to meet our requirements substantially of personnel in the Second Plan period.

Under the Water Supply programme approximately 5,000 drinking water wells were constructed in rural areas against the allotment of 1 crore.

Pipe-water supply schemes were completed in 4 Towns and in March, 1953 were in progress in 10 towns. Over and above these schemes, the re-organisation of water works at Jaipur, Kotah, Bikaner and Jodhpur was also taken up and was in progress at the end of the First Plan.

Under the Social Welfare programme in respect of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other Backward Classes, a provision of 42 lakhs was made. The following targets were achieved:—

(a) New Schools	925
(b) New Hostels	22
(c) Conversion to Basic Schools	15
(d) New Basic Schools	20
(e) New Sanskar Kendras	34
(f) Adult Night Schools and Social Education Centres	197

Also 415 Houses were constructed and 11 Dispensaries opened for Backward Classes. As many as 33,409 students were awarded scholarships for studies.

The Housing schemes commenced only in the last year of the First Plan. Approximately 61 lakhs were disbursed as loans under the Low Income-Group Housing Scheme for the construction of 2,508 houses. Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme work on

the construction of 1,628 tenements was in progress at the end of the First Plan.

It is obvious from the foregoing description that the First Five Year Plan for Rajasthan was more in the nature of an emergency plan related to the elementary needs of the State and the people rather than a Plan designed to raise revenues and incomes or provide greater amenities under public services. Apart from the progress under agricultural production through irrigation, the First Plan has barely served the purpose of creating a sense of extreme preparedness to both plan for and implement the programmes in the Second Plan.

Even under rigid limitations of finance, correct priorities have borne fruit. For, after provisions for irrigation for agricultural production, the highest priority was assigned to the training of personnel. The full-fledged Agriculture, Veterinary, Medical and Engineering Colleges are a testimony to this.

In the realm of general administration integration of services was finalised and the administrative set-up stabilised. Unification of Laws was achieved.

The main obstacle to land reform was cleared by the abolition of Jagirdari system. This abolition also removed the element of inelasticity in State revenues. On the whole it can be said that there was a fair measure of success in creating conditions necessary for expanded and enlarged developmental activities during the Second Plan period.

III. PARTICULARS AND PHASING OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

The Second Five Year Plan of the State has been built on the gains already secured and to carry forward the progress that has been initiated. The broad objective of the country's plan is the realisation of socialistic society, the narrower being to increase production, raise standards and lessen unemployment. It is with these objectives that this plan has been prepared.

The outlay on the Second Five Year Plan of Rajasthan as finally approved by the Planning Commission is Rs. 9740.24 lakhs. This has been distributed between the different programmes as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Outlay during 1956-61	
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES.		
Agricultural productions	369.60	
Minor Irrigation Works	220.00	
Land Development (other than soil Conservation)	30.00	
Total Agriculture.	629.60	
(1) Animal Husbandry		
Dairying and Milk Supply	162.00	
Total Animal Husbandry.	163.00	
(2) Forest	120.00	
Soil Conservation	54.00	
Total Forest	174.00	
(3) Fisheries	9.00	
Ware-Housing & Marketing	5.00	
Co-operation	150.00	
(4) Total Co-operation	155.50	
(5) Miscellaneous	5.00	
Total Agricultural programmes.		1135.10
II. NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE.		646.00
III. IRRIGATION & POWER		
(1) Multi-purpose Projects.		2911.00
(2) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.		1037.00
(3) Power Projects.		402.00
Total Irrigation and Power.		4350.00
IV. INDUSTRY & MINING		
(1) Mineral development		
(a) Reorganisation of Mines Deptt.	5.00	
(b) Provision for purchasing Mining equipment.	14.25	19.25

IV. INDUSTRY & MINING (Contd.)			
(3) Large & Medium Industries:—			
(a) Pilot plant for recovery of Sodium Sulphate.	5.00		
(b) Mica Grinding plant	11.00		
(c) Activisation of Fullers earth.	11.00		
(d) Co-operative Sugar Factory.	10.00		
	37.00		
After 5% cut		35.15	
(3) Industrial Townships and Estates			
(4) Village & Small Industry		520.00	
(5) Miscellaneous			
Total Industry and Mining .			554.40
V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION			
(1) Roads		800.00	
VI. SOCIAL SERVICES			
(1) Education		900.00	
(2) Health		640.00	
(3) Housing		225.00	
(4) Welfare of Backward Classes		200.00	
(5) Social Welfare		29.74	
(a) Extension projects	20.00		
(b) Social & Moral Hygiene after care Services	19.74		
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare		44.70	
Total Social Services			2039.44
VII. MISCELLANEOUS			
(1) Publicity and Information		26.00	
(2) Statistics		10.00	
(3) Development of Bhakra Mandies		50.00	
Total Miscellaneous			86.0
VIII. UNALLOCATED			
Grand Total			3740.2

Development Plans fall into two broad categories: those that are directly productive and remunerative *e.g.* Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Projects, and those that are not directly remunerative *e.g.* Education and Health. Agriculture and Roads may be taken as mid way between these two extremes. The importance of schemes in the first category lies in the fact that they not only pay their way but also contribute to Government revenues which can be used to finance the schemes in the second category. Revenue producing schemes have, therefore, generally been given precedence over revenue spending schemes. The claims of different sectors have been corelated looking to these considerations.

The development expenditure during the first year of the plan amounts to Rs. 1983.45 lakhs. The distribution of this amount under various sectors of the plan, its break-up under Revenue, Capital and

Loan, and the extent of central financial assistance is indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Sector	Allotment for 56—57				Central Assistance.		
		Rev.	Capital.	Loan.	Total.	Loan.	Grant.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Agriculture	33.17	19.20	12.00	64.37	69.00	27.07	96.07
2.	Animal Husbandry	15.87	1.10	..	16.97	3.75	8.62	12.37
3.	Co-operation	7.60	18.40	..	26.00	17.00	1.31	18.31
4.	Forest	14.65	.37	..	15.00	..	5.91	5.91
5.	Fisheries	.70	..	..	.70	..	..	..
6.	N. E. S.	140.00	..	40.00	180.00	69.50	90.00	159.50
7.	Irrigation	6.95	732.87	..	739.82	713.44	..	713.44
8.	Power	..	290.00	..	290.00			
9.	Roads	..	183.00	..	183.00	10.00	..	100.00
10.	Industries	35.07	7.43	13.57	56.07	10.50	12.10	22.60
11.	Mines	.60	..	..	.60	..	..	..
12.	Education	62.00	48.00	..	110.00	..	..	..
13.	Urban Water Supply	..	16.70	40.00	56.70			
14.	Rural Water Supply	..	40.00	..	40.00			
15.	Medical	22.27	12.25	..	34.52	Indication not received.		
16.	Ayurvedic	3.00	..	..	3.00			
17.	Housing :—							
	(a) Low Income Group	..	..	20.00	20.00	50.30	16.60	66.90
	(b) Industrial	..	36.00	..	36.00			
18.	Labour	1.80	1.80	..	3.60	..	..	..
19.	Social Welfare	25.50	.60	.90	27.00	..	20.00	20.00
20.	Publicity	5.50	..	..	5.50	..	.63	.63
21.	Mandies	..	..	20.00	20.00	..	..	..
22.	Statistics	1.60	..	..	1.60	..	..	..
23.	Consolidation of Holdings	3.50	..	..	3.50	..	..	..
24.	Minor Irrigation	..	40.00	..	40.00	(covered under Agriculture.)		
		379.28	1447.70	166.47	1993.45	1033.49	182.24	1215.73

In addition to the Central Financial Assistance to the extent of Rs. 1215.73 lakhs as shown above, it is expected that a further sum of Rs. 84.27 lakhs will be made available to the State on account of certain items like Public Health, Industrial Estate, Khadi and Village Industries, Rural Housing etc., raising the Central Financial Assistance to Rs. 1,300 lakhs during the first year of the plan period.

Of the total Plan outlay, originally it was proposed to spend 23.5% in the first year, 20.5% in the second year, 22.5% in the third

year, 19.5% in the fourth year and 14% in the fifth year of the Plan period. Upon instructions of the Planning Commission to restrict expenditure in the first year to the extent of Provision in the last year of the First Five Year Plan, the amount of expenditure during 1956-57 was re-adjusted and fixed at Rs. 1983.45 lakhs. This comes to about 20.3% of the total allotment for the Plan period.

As the Plan has to be flexible for several reasons such as:—

(a) Uncertainty in internal resources, foreign exchange and supply of equipment,

(b) Changing conditions, both within and outside the State,

(c) To take advantage of new information and experience, and

(d) To facilitate adaptation of technological development,

the phasing of expenditure for subsequent years of the Plan has not been finally determined except for long range planning and co-ordination of Training Programmes. This is in keeping with the view that while annual plans should be specific and should entail definite commitment, plans for later years within a five year period should be in more general terms, so as to avoid undue rigidity in implementation.

The following schemes, though regarded as of non-developmental character by the Planning Commission and hence not included in the State Plan, have been decided to be implemented during the first year of the Plan out of the State resources:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Roads in Municipal areas	17.00
2. Press	3.08
3. General Administration	3.50
4. Replacement of developmental vehicles.	1.00
5. Buildings.	20.60
6. Survey and settlement	47.80
	92.98

IV. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The Second Five Year Plan for Rajasthan assumes expenditure as under:—

	Rs. in crores.
1. Capital expenditure including recoverable loans or grants.	68.44
2. Revenue expenditure.	28.96
Total	97.40

The forecast of financial recources on the existing pattern is summarised below:—

	Rs. in crores.
1. Receipts on revenue account at current rates of taxation (exclusive of non-statutory grants from the Centre).	104.2
2. Committed expenditure on revenue account.	109.4
A. Balance available on Revenue Account at current rates of Taxation for financing the Plan (1—2).	— 5.2
3. Receipts on capital account.	15.9
4. Committed disbursements on capital account.	9.6
B. Contribution for the Plan on Capital Account (3—4)	6.3
C. Total contribution for the Plan (A+B)	1.1

If the estimates of receipts under additional measures of taxation, loans from the public and small savings as indicated below materialise, the resources position for the Second Plan will be as follows:—

	Rs. in crores.
1. Total contribution for the Plan at existing rate of taxation.	1.1
2. Loans from the Public.	9.0
3. Small Savings.	7.5
4. Sale of securities.	2.0
5. Revenue from additional measures of taxation.	5.1
Total	24.7

The balance of Rs. 974—Rs. 247—Rs. 727 crores of the total outlay for Plan period is expected to be made available by the Central Government. The deficit on Revenue Account is mainly the result of the abolition of Inter-State duties and the development already undertaken and is more particularly the result of the increased burden on State revenues by Education Schemes. Our forecast of additional yield is optimistic but will mainly depend upon the circumstances being favourable. To mobilise financial effort, the State Government have decided to constitute an expert committee:

(i) To review the trends of public expenditure in the State and resources available therefor;

(ii) To examine the adequacy of the existing sources of Revenue for meeting the progressively increasing expenditure with reference to the responsibilities of the State under the Constitution;

(iii) To examine how far the existing Taxation structure in Rajasthan is rational and equitable and suggest modifications required in the light of the pattern recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Commission;

(iv) To suggest possible economics that could be affected in Government expenditure; and

(v) To review the State's Public Debt position in particular the effect of loans drawn from the Government of India on the financial position of the State.

V. OBJECTIVES AND MAIN FEATURES OF THE PLAN

The Plan is modestly conceived and seeks to meet only the most urgent basic needs of the State—needs, some of which should really have been met even before the period of the First Plan. Even to day literacy is very low. Medical amenities are poor in the rural areas. A large population of scheduled and allied tribes have still a long way to go before they cease to be the weaker sections of the Society. Communications in the rural areas and vast desert zones are almost non-existent. Organised industries are few and far between. Abundant raw-materials flow out of the State in the absence of cheap power and communications. It is with this background that the State Government have made their proposals for the Second Plan.

It is obvious that the main emphasis must be on the economic aspect of rural development. For a few years to come the key to the problem of rural poverty must lie in increased agricultural production. For some years in Rajasthan the necessities of life must take precedence over amenities. But economic development on the one hand and social and cultural development on the other cannot be rigidly separated, nor can the provision of social and cultural services be postponed until economic development is complete. It is to be remembered that most often progress in the economic field is conditioned by progress in the cultural and social fields. Thus economic, social and cultural development must go hand in hand. Rural development is not merely a question of more efficient utilisation of material resources; it includes the development of the physical, mental and moral resources of the rural population. Keeping all this in view an effort has been made to ensure that even though first things come first a balanced over-all development takes place.

As agriculture contributes to nearly 50 per cent. of the national income the Planning Commission had envisaged that production in this sphere should be doubled within a period of 10 to 15 years. Since then it has further come to light that the success of the Second Plan for the country as a whole rests mainly upon whether we can achieve additional production far in excess of what was assumed as sufficient when the Second Plan was formulated. The agricultural programme for Rajasthan has been built upon the target of additional production for this State, fixed at 6 lakhs tons. Other principal items included in the programme are fruit and vegetable development, manures and fertilisers, seed multiplication and distribution, plant protection, research, education and training, soil conservation, selected commodities programmes to cover sugar cane and cotton, and agricultural marketing.

Under Animal Husbandry programme both research and education are to be strengthened. It is expected that rinderpest will be eredicated from the State during the period of the Second Plan. Much work is also expected to be done on the improvement of camel and sheep breeding. Camels are basic to the economy of the arid areas. Our sheep give a total out-put of 1.84 lakh lbs. of wool per year.

Experimental undertakings are envisaged under Dairy development. A co-operative Milk Union is to be set up at Jaipur. It is also proposed to set up a rural creamery in the heavy ghee producing areas.

Under the Forestry sector it is expected to make substantial head-way in original survey and afforestation as a means of soil conservation. Priority is assigned to the preparation of Working Plans as the same are essential for the systematic exploitation of forests and their re-generation to maintain a consistent supply.

The Co-operation plan has been prepared upon the full acceptance of the recommendations of the Committee of Direction appointed some time ago. Re-organisation of rural credit has been assigned the highest priority. Along with rural credit the parallel development of other co-operative activities for example, marketing, processing, storage and warehousing is also provided for.

The bulk of the provision under the irrigation sector will be spent on the Chambal Project and the completion of the Bhakra Project. During the period of the plan with the proposed outlay of 24.5 crores total irrigation is expected to go up from 34.8 lakh acres in 1956 to 52.5 lakh acres in 1961.

Similarly, in the development of power the most important plank will be the completion of the multi-purpose projects of Bhakra Nangal and Chambal. Rural electrification has to be encouraged for increased employment opportunities in rural areas.

Agricultural and rural development together with irrigation has the highest priority in the State Plan. But it is recognised that rapid industrial development is essential to the scheme for planned development of the State resources calculated to raise the general standard of living of the people. With an abundance of raw-materials, a net work of good roads and plently of cheap power the State at the end of the Second Plan will be well set for the development of all classes of industry. To the vast deposits of different kinds of minerals will be added large quantities of sugar-cane, oil-seeds and cotton to be grown in the Bhakra and Chambal colonies. Setting up of large scale industries will have to be left by and large to the private sector. State aid in the shape of amenities and participation will of course be made available. The primary objective of the proposals in the State Plan is to create a technical bias in the entire State and to have a net work of organisations and centres to assist in the setting up of village and small industries.

Rajasthan has not yet made any great advance in establishing small scale industries. Encouragement of such industries is one of the essential features of the industries programme. Two most important requisites of such industries are training and capital. Training has been divided into two categories: training for technicians in lathe working, electroplating etc., and training in cottage industries,

such as carpentry, leather craft, blacksmithy etc. The former kind of training will be imparted in the polytechnics and training centres to be opened by the Education and Labour Departments. The latter kind will be imparted in the production-cum-training centres to be opened by the Industries Department.

Hand-loom is the largest cottage industry in Rajasthan. Apart from loans to the cottage workers and their co-operatives, it is proposed to provide such facilities as dye-houses, sales depots (both fixed and mobile), calendering and finishing plants, and designs and market research centres. Rajasthan has a large cattle population and produces a large quantity of hides and skins. For the improvement of leather industry in the long run, the establishment of a leather technical institute is proposed. Meanwhile, efforts are to be made to improve the production practices of the existing tanners.

Social services have been maintained in Rajasthan on short commons for a very long time. Consistent with the financial resources available and the acute position of the State on revenue account the proposals are modest in conception. Under education the achievements aimed at are that 45 per cent of children in the age group 6 to 11 and 35 per cent of children of the age group 11 to 14 will be at school in 1961. The Plan also provides for the extension of basic type of education. The special feature of the medical plan is that at the end of the Second Plan period every village with a population of 3,000 and above will have a dispensary of modern medicine. Similarly, it is expected that every village with a population of 500 or above will have an Ayurvedic dispensary. It is also expected that every village in the State will have at least one hygienic drinking water well by the end of the Plan period.

Provision has also been made for the completion of pipe water supply schemes which were in progress at the end of the First Five Year Plan period.

The ameliorative activities calculated to advance the socio-economic conditions of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes are to be expanded and intensified in line with the general policy enunciated by the Central Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Subsidised Industrial Housing and Low Income Group Housing Schemes are to be continued during the Second Plan period.

VI. PRINCIPAL TARGETS

The following are some of the principal targets to be achieved:—

Agriculture.—Under the Agricultural Sector, the proposals are primarily built round the achievement of the following targets of additional production by the end of Second Five Year Plan period:—

1.	Food grains	5 lakh tons.
2.	Pulses	1 lakh tons.
3.	Cotton	1 lakh bales.
4.	Sugarcane	35,000 tons.
5.	Oil seeds	1 lakh tons.

The measures taken for soil conservation would result in the reclamation of about 75,000 acres of land.

Animal Husbandry.—It is proposed to eradicate rinderpest from the State during the period of the Plan. The programme envisages the establishment of 75 new Veterinary dispensaries, 45 Key Village Centres, 12 mobile dispensaries, 5 Gosadans and 3 cattle breeding farms. Under Dairy Development the milk supply of 150 maunds daily through the agency of a Co-operative Milk Union is to be provided to Jaipur. It is also proposed to start one Co-operative rural creamery which will handle about 100 maunds of milk daily and produce about 2,000 maunds of ghee annually.

Co-operation.—The Co-operative proposals have been prepared upon the full acceptance of the recommendation of the Committee of Direction appointed some time ago. It is proposed to set up 500 large-sized Agricultural multi-purpose Societies, 1,000 Smaller Agricultural Credit Societies, 16 Central Co-operative banks, a Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, 50 Marketing Societies at the lower level and an Apex Marketing Society.

Irrigation.—The area under irrigation from storages and canal works is to be increased from 16 lakh acres in 1956 to 31.07 lakh acres in 1961. This means that as against an increase of 5,15,000 acres in the First Plan Period, a target of 15.07 lakh acres has been fixed.

Power.—Rs. 1900 lakhs have been provided for Power Projects. This includes expenditure on Chambal, Bhakra and other Thermal and rural schemes. It is expected that the generating capacity of 32160 KW in 1956 will go up to 1,17,000 KW in 1961.

Roads.—Rs. 899 lakhs have been provided for Roads. Almost all Tehsils and District Headquarters will be connected by metalled roads by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Nearly 4064 miles of roads will be constructed during the Plan Period.

Industries.—It is proposed to start 37 production-cum-training centres to train persons and rehabilitate them with loans and subsidies. One Industrial estate will also be started this year at Jaipur and

another in 1957. Steps are being taken to co-ordinate the activities of different Boards in starting small scale and village industries.

Education.—Against the Plan allocation of 9 crores, the following targets are proposed;—

1.	Primary Schools	5,000
2.	Basic Schools	2,500
3.	Middle Schools	250
4.	Secondary Schools	50
5.	Rajasthan College	1
6.	Teachers Training College	1
7.	Teachers Training Schools	20
8.	Polytechnics	2

The achievements aimed at are that 45% of Children in the age group 6 to 11 and 35% of Children in the age group 11 to 14 years will go to school.

Health.—It is proposed to have at least one Ayurvedic dispensary for three Panchayat Circles.

Every village with a population of 3,000 will have one modern dispensary. Provision has also been made to equip District and Divisional hospitals.

It is expected that by the end of the Plan period every village will have at least one hygienic drinking water well.

Rs. 120 lakhs have been provided for the completion of 19 Pipe-water supply schemes at Ganganagar, Raisinghnagar, Karanpur, Sangaria Mandi, Bhadra, Alwar, Udaipur, Partabgarh, Dungarpur, Pali, Balotra, Bharatpur, Kishengarh, Bundi, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan, Tonk and Mandawa.

Social Welfare.—A sum of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided for Social Welfare activities among scheduled tribes, scheduled castes; other backward classes, Gadia Lohars and Ex-criminal tribes.

65 Welfare extension projects, 5 State Homes and 25 District Shelters will be provided during Plan period.

Labour Welfare.—It is proposed to Start 8 Labour Welfare Centres in places having 500 or more workers.

Housing.—Under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, 2,000 tenements are proposed for construction.

Under Low Income Group Housing Scheme a target of 2,000 houses for the Plan period has been fixed.

VII. INTER-RELATIONSHIP AND CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT SECTORS OF DEVELOPMENT.

Ignorance and ill-health, no less than poverty and economic insecurity, are responsible for a mental outlook compounded of apathy, resignation and lack of ambition, which must inevitably present obstacles at every stage to any scheme of planned development. Consistent with the finances available it has been recognised that Social Services are not only an essential adjunct of economic development but also contribute to and sustain economic advancement. The next conditioning factor is the probable availability of trained personnel from the existing or proposed Training Centres and the availability of material resources. Increased agricultural production and rural development impart a pervading unity to the whole plan and largely determine its tone. It follows, therefore, that every attempt will be made during the implementation of the plan to co-ordinate programmes in all different sectors. In particular it is intended that the various schemes in the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Sectors and also in the Sectors of Cottage Industry and Social Services be implemented on an intensive scale in the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks. Wherever possible preference will be given to these Blocks so that full advantage may be taken of the larger provision of development staff working in these areas. In fact it is proposed, as far as possible, to phase the programme in most of these sectors according to the phasing of the expansion of Extension Service.

The schemes of distribution of power from the multi-purpose projects of Bhakra and Chambal fully take into account the power requirements of industries of all kinds that may be established in the commanded areas during the period of the Second Plan. Similarly, proposals for the provision of roads ensure that all obstacles in the transportation of produce from the large canal colonies are removed and that most parts of the State are reached quickly and surely at all times of the year.

In addition to the village plans, the District Plan will include the plans of National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks as also the plans of Local Bodies in the District.

With regard to co-ordination at the District level it has been found necessary to redefine duties and responsibility of the District Officer. The State Government have emphasised that by virtue of his office as Magistrate and Collector, the District Officer is best equipped to enlist active support of the people in the successful implementation of any major programme of development and that he can effectively co-ordinate the development and welfare activities of different departments. It has been decided, therefore, that all development and welfare duties should be squarely entrusted to the District Officer.

VIII. TRAINING PROGRAMMES

As stated earlier the success of the Plan primarily depends upon adequate provision of personnel and training of staff. Careful attention has already been paid to this subject during the last year of the First Plan so that as far as possible any bottle-neck in this respect may be obviated during the period of the Second Plan. The following institutions are already well established and are proposed to be further expanded and strengthened:—

(a) Medical College at Jaipur.—(With a Wing for training of compounders and midwives).

(b) The Veterinary College at Bikaner.—(With condensed course and double shift and arrangement for training of stockmen).

(c) The Civil Engineering College at Jodhpur.—(With arrangement for training of Overseers).

(d) The Electrical and Mechanical College at Pilani.

(e) The Agriculture Colleges at Udaipur and Jobner.

The four Agriculture Schools are expected to meet in full our requirements of Village Level Workers.

A regional Training Institute has already been set up at Kotah for training of senior personnel for Co-operation, while for Sub-ordinate personnel, two schools are already functioning in the State.

The proposal for setting up a Mining Technological Institute at Udaipur is already receiving the consideration of the Planning Commission.

The following institutions are proposed to be set up during the period of the Second Plan:—

1. Wool Technological Institute.
2. Leather Technical Institute.
3. 37 Production-cum-Training centres for training in sixteen trades.

The Education Department will set up the following:—

(a) Two Polytechnics to train Senior Technical personnel.

(b) One Teachers Training College.

(c) Twenty Teachers Training Schools.

IX. MATERIALS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

The following statement shows the materials, machinery and equipment required year by year for the implementation of the several schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan of this State:—

Material	Unit of quantity	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
1. Cement	Tons	81,725	91,613	1,04,210	1,03,182	92,673	4,73,503
2. Iron & Steel	Tons	6504.4	5236.525	6428.225	2913.0	1666.85	23749.1
3. Timber	Cft.	52,425	27,940	18,300	12,790	12,340	1,25,795
4. Tractors	Nos.	20	10	10	..	..	
5. Jeeps	Nos.	51	27	32	37	40	187
6. Pick-ups Station Wagons etc.	Nos.	61	46	54	50	65	276
7. Diesel oil engines	Capacity KW	1,550	1,450	1,600	1,500	1,500	7,700
8. Small Electric Motors of different sizes.	Nos.	32	15	20	26	30	123
9. Coal (all grades)	Tons	77,602	1,00,991	1,20,045	1,13,045	1,08,235	5,19,927
10. Bitumen	Tons	4,029	6,002	6,437	5,697	2,435	24,600

X. EMPLOYMENT

There are in the Plan substantial programmes of irrigation, roads, soil-conservation and over-all agricultural improvement in general. These are likely to diminish unemployment and under-employment in both urban and rural areas. In the earlier part of the Plan, however, it will be unrealistic to expect a major shift in the occupational pattern. The programmes relating to the village and small-scale industries will take some time to make headway. As stated earlier, in Rajasthan employment during the Second Plan Period will rest largely upon intense activity in the agricultural sector and expansion in construction activities both in the public and private sectors. The following statements give tentative estimates of the likely employment potential envisaged in the pattern of financial outlay during the Second Plan period:—

Classification	1956-57 Number	1957-58 Number	1958-59 Number	1959-60 Number	1960-61 Number
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. CONTINUING PHASE:					
a. Administrative	5115	6247	5952	6952	8312
b. Technical	6910	10383	14264	18122	22461
c. Skilled	1675	2685	3972	3299	4099
d. Un-skilled	2448	4071	5961	6481	7694
Total	16148	23386	28649	34854	42566
CONSTRUCTION PHASE :					
a. Administrative	2757	2049	2224	1634	1410
b. Technical	1978	1937	1629	1397	1265
c. Skilled	19339	18108	16899	12020	9368
d. Un-skilled	117294	104217	106255	89074	70228
Total	1,41,368	1,27,311	1,29,007	1,04,125	82,271
Grand Total	1,57,516	1,50,697	1,57,656	1,38,979	1,24,837

Classification.	1956-57 M. M.	1957-58 M. M.	1958-59 M. M.	1959-60 M. M.	1960-61 M. M.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. CONTINUING PHASE :					
a. Administrative	41722	41136	66066	76189	93017
b. Technical	58180	108534	151595	195888	147162
c. Skilled	14888	26207	39231	34431	42697
d. Un-skilled	24167	41556	56604	133914	69132
Total	139617	217433	304596	440422	352008
2. CONSTRUCTION PHASE :					
a. Administrative	26522	25162	21495	14526	10760
b. Technical	19742	18482	16450	13798	11243
c. Skilled	216278	202362	195093	140443	106760
d. Un-skilled	1381499	1232760	1276760	1044790	796190
Total	1644041	1478786	1509798	1213561	922893
Grand Total	1783658	1696199	1814394	1653983	1274901

XI. RESEARCH, SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION

The Plan provides for research schemes as under:—

Agriculture.—Broadly the research schemes have been divided into 5 Sections. The Botany Section will concentrate on research in millets and pulses. The Chemistry Section will undertake Reconnaissance Soil Survey and Studies in saline and alkaline soils. The Entomological Section will conduct concentrated work of research on army-worm and red-hairy caterpillar. The Plant Pathological Section will do research and survey in crop diseases and will also estimate losses due to the same. The Fifth Section contemplates a group of agronomical research schemes.

Animal Husbandry.—Research Studentships are proposed to be subsidised. Research for sheep and wool improvement will be conducted on selected Live-stock Research Stations.

Forests.—Sample plots will be laid for collection of statistical data on growth and yield and for the compilation of yield and volume tables. The natural and artificial regeneration of Sandal trees in such localities where it occurs naturally will be started. Studies are also to be conducted in silviculture of the indigenous species. Introduction of exotics of economic importance will be tried.

Irrigation.—An amount of 11 Lakhs has been provided for investigational programmes and for the collection of Hydrological data in Rajasthan.

Power Projects.—Similarly, for survey and investigation in respect of power requirements an amount of Rs. 3 Lakhs has been provided.

Cottage Industries.—An amount of Rs. 1.54 Lakhs has been provided for Research and Designing Sections under the Handloom Programme. The Wool Research Laboratory at Bikaner is to be expanded at a cost of Rs. 36,000/-. Under special assistance from the Centre a pilot plant for the manufacture of sodium sulphate will be set up at Deedwana at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 Lakhs.

Mines and Geology.—For the increase in activity in survey and investigations of our mineral resources, the Department of Mines and Geology is to be expanded at a cost of Rs. 5 Lakhs.

Health.—A provision of 3.14 lakhs has been made pertaining to 2 Survey Teams for work on guineaworm disease.

XII. POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

Raising the standard of life, or material welfare as it is sometimes called, is of course not an end in itself. Yet, the fact remains that economic good is the highest practical objective so far as Governments are concerned. An economic plan for the State has to be the 'concrete expression of the State's determination to raise the standard of living of the people'. Rural Sector, if only in the purely statistical context we have elaborated, most obviously is the major concern of any plan for the increased welfare of the State. The basic policy should, therefore, be a continuous effort for the improvement of the conditions in which the bulk of the cultivating class has its socio-economic being. The next step should be to devise positive institutional modes of approach which lead to the mitigation of caste and class disparity, and promote new features of unity. In the village itself there can be no stronger feature of unity in this context than a new loyalty of production, of common economic effort in the widest sense, cutting across the loyalties of caste and the disparities of wealth, influence and economic privilege.

From the basic economic objectives of increase of wealth and production in conjunction with the objective of reduction of disparity, it follows that steps should be taken to promote the distribution of the added wealth in the more needed directions, as distinguished from its further concentration at the relatively more saturated points. Legislation as emanating from these principles will also steadily have to ensure that agriculture and land reforms do not indirectly cut across agricultural enterprise and enhanced production.

With regard to Employment, which in Rajasthan largely rests upon cottage industries programme and public works of a labour intensive character, care will have to be taken to ensure that new construction programmes are taken in hand as those in progress near completion and that arrangements are made for proper deployment of labour from one project to another. It is further to be ensured that during the Second Plan period continuous effort is maintained for the prospecting and exploitation of our abundant raw-materials, and that the developmental programmes for the provision of cheap power and good communications are worked to schedule to lay the foundation of industrial progress.

From the point of view of administration it is clearly understood that the success or failure of the Second Plan like that of any programme, will depend ultimately on whether we can evoke devotion to duty, public spirit, integrity and competence from persons engaged in public administration. The State Government have already taken steps for the creation of primary conditions so that the aforesaid virtues should flourish where they exist. After a close study of the existing conditions and the needs of future development programmes, it has been endeavoured to ensure that as a continuing feature no official is burdened with more responsibilities and functions than he can reasonably be expected to discharge without detriment to health or efficiency.

It is most likely that as the Plan proceeds difficult issues will relate less to matters of policy and approach and more to questions of administration and organisation. The State Government has already conducted a survey for the purpose of assessing the additional requirements of all departments arising out of their expanded programmes during the Second Plan period. Similarly, the requirements of technical personnel have been worked out in considerable detail and as far as possible steps taken with regard to recruitment and training of personnel. The cadres of General Administrators are proposed to be expanded by special recruitment and higher annual direct intake.

Also, it has been appreciated that the weakness of the present set up of administration in the State is the manner in which administrative control tends to be exercised. Accordingly, the entire issue of the greater delegation of powers at different levels has been examined and it is being actively considered as to how best to utilise the available personnel resources and to encourage men to assume greater responsibility.

At the district level apart from the strengthening of the collectorates, it is proposed to post Additional Collectors in most districts to relieve the Collectors. This is proposed upon the recognition of the fact that the task of supervision over different branches of activity has become larger and more complex and that the claims upon the time and energy of the Collectors have increased.

Co-ordination and supervision of development programme have been organised at the different levels—in the development block, the sub-division, the district, the division and at the State level. The idea is that the work of different technical departments may be integrated to make a single co-ordinated programme and that the tasks of guidance, inspection, evaluation and reporting are rendered easier. At the State level the Planning Department will, in addition to ensure co-ordination of the work of different departments, to an increasing extent, now be concerned with financial and material resources, training programmes and overall policy aspects of the State Programme.

A capacity for sympathy, understanding and responsiveness in administration are the qualities to which great importance will have to be attached. These qualities have to be fostered and encouraged at all stages and it has to be remembered always that 'to the extent that official attitudes are rigid, unresponsive and unimaginative, they will stultify progress in all directions'.

PART TWO

PROGRAMMES

I. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in Rajasthan is not only important from the point of profession of about 80% of the population but also because it supplies food for all and raw material for the industry. The success of any plan for the economic advancement of the State, therefore, depends upon the results achieved in making the most advantageous use of land, and the labour and animal resources engaged in Agriculture. This was one of the basic principles of the First Five Year Plan and will continue to be so for the Second Five Year Plan as well.

The First Five Year Plan for Agriculture with an outlay of Rs. 215 lakhs was formulated when the State was facing a deficit of 50,000 tons of food grains in normal years and of one lakh tons in the years of scarcity. Naturally, therefore, the foremost object of the plan was to raise the food production level by 2 lakh tons in terms of the contribution anticipated from the programmes of Minor Irrigation, use of larger quantities of Fertilizers, supply of improved seed, Plant Protection Measures, and extending cultivation to the culturable waste lands. The production of cotton was to be increased from 96,000 bales in the year 1950-51 to 1.74 lakh bales in 1955-56. It is a matter of gratification that these targets were exceeded ahead of schedule.

Estimated production.—The production of food grains was reported as under:—

Year.	Lakh tons.
1950-51	29.4
1951-52	29.0
1952-53	32.0
1953-54	32.0

Actually, on the basis of the land statistics and the yield of crops, the production of food grains in the State during 1953-54 was about 35 lakh tons. The crop-wise details are as follows:—

S. No. 1	Crop. 2	Area in acres. 3	Production in tons 4
CEREALS			
1.	Wheat	[illegible],209	6,43,568
2.	Barley	9,90,939	4,38,847
3.	Bajra	78,44,536	9,63,260
4.	Maize	11,65,209	5,96,283
5.	Jowar	23,72,654	3,46,610
6.	Rice	1,69,305	80 827
	Total	1,37,07,354	30,69 395
PULSES			
1.	Gram	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	Rabi pulses	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	Kharif pulses	31,36,928	1,90,392
	Total ..	45,[illegible],675	4,31,[illegible]
	TOTAL (FOOD GRAINS) ..	1,82,60,729	35,01,024

The year 1953-54 had recorded the peak production (35 lakh tons) principally because of the favourable monsoon. Ordinarily, taking the normal yields from rain-fed and irrigated lands as 3 mds. and 11 mds. per acre respectively, the average production of food grains ranges between 27 and 33 lakh tons. As compared to the base year production in 1950-51, the additional production of food grains in 1955-56, due to increase in irrigation and implementation of G.M.F. Programmes, is expected to be of the order of 3.3 lakh tons, distributed as under:—

		Lakh tons
1.	Additional Irrigation	1.0
2.	Improved seeds	0.5
3.	Land reclamation	1.1
4.	Manures and Fertilizers	0.5
5.	Plant Protection Measures	0.2
		3.3

Progress in programmes.—Although the work commenced in the year 1951-52 yet momentum was gained only in the concluding years as will be evident from the following figures:—

		Unit	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
1.	Supply of improved seed	Mds.	3360	9440	21196	55200	175600
2.	Consumption of fertilizers	Tons.	325	312	1908	2370	2723
3.	Loan for Construction of wells	Rs. in lakhs	..	4.99	19.996	23.02	30.00
4.	Loan for Agricultural Machinery	Rs. in lakhs	..	5.00	4.94	1.86	2.67
5.	Deepening of wells	No	..	109	161	[illegible]	575
6.	Water lifts	Rs. in lakhs	1.50	4.98	1.57	[illegible]	2.57

Research work could not receive the attention it warranted for want of funds and facilities. In spite of these handicaps improved varieties of wheat and barley were evolved, data with regard to the response of various crops in various soils to fertilizers was collected and preliminary study of crop pests and diseases was carried out.

Approach in the Second Plan.—The Second Five Year Plan is designed to ensure a balanced production of food and cash crops and also to develop different aspects of agriculture. It is also expected to create conditions for as rapid an improvement in the peasant's standard of living as possible.

Targets of Production.—The targets of production, as approved by the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture, are as under:—

Item	Figures in lakh tons		Additional production	Percentage increase	All India to get additional production
	Production in 1955-56	Target			
1. Cereals	31.00	36.00	5.00	15.0	35.00
2. Pulses	4.00	5.00	1.00	25.0	15.00
3. Sugarcane (Gur)	0.15	1.12	0.67	150.0	13.00
4. Oil seeds	1.51	1.96	0.39	25.0	15.00
5. Cotton (Lakh bales)	1.46	2.40	0.94	64.3	13.00

Ways and means of additional production.—Intensive cultivation will now be the slogan for increasing production of agricultural commodities. This will be possible by extending irrigation, by sinking new wells and by deepening and boring existing wells, by development of village tanks, by increased use of manures and fertilizers, by the use of improved seeds, and by adopting plant protection measure, etc.

In addition to the increases expected from the schemes indicated above, the adoption of improved techniques, specially in the Community Project areas and N.E.S. Blocks, is likely to result in appreciable additional production. There exists scope to increase the total food grains production by about 25% during the plan period.

Cotton production.—Rajasthan is one of the important cotton growing States in the country with scope both for increasing the acreage and yield per acre. In view of these potentialities the work of cotton extension was undertaken from the year 1951-52. With the programmes for extension of area and intensive farming including distribution of improved seeds it was possible to exceed the targets set out in the First Plan.

The programme will be continued during the Second Five Year Plan period with additional staff and equipment so as to achieve the targets of production by 1960-61.

Sugarcane.—At present sugarcane is cultivated in about 45,000 acres. This is an important cash crop which also affords employment in slack season. A scheme to increase the area and production of sugarcane and to improve the quality of gur has been started from February, 1956, and will be continued during the Second Five Year Plan period. Besides augmenting production of sugarcane, emphasis will be laid on increasing the sugar content of the cane and ensuring maximum supplies of cane during the crushing season. Schemes for intensive cultivation of sugarcane include provision of irrigation facilities, establishment of seed nurseries, distribution of disease free and improved varieties of seed, distribution of manures and fertilizers, control of pests and diseases, organisation of demonstrations, and crop competitions.

For distribution of improved varieties of sugarcane a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made to give subsidy @ annas 8 per maund in transportation of sugarcane. In addition to this Rs. 1,12,000 have been provided to subsidise laying out of demonstration plots in respect of fertilizers and improved cultural practices. The rate of subsidy will be Rs. 20 per plot of ¼th of an acre for the former and of Rs. 25/- per plot of the same size for the latter. These measures are expected to go a long way in stepping up yield of sugarcane by at least 50%. With the expanding irrigation facilities it will be possible to increase the area under sugarcane from 45,000 acres to 75,000 acres during the Plan period.

Medium term loans will also be given for the purchase of cane crushers and gur making appliances. Short term loans will be available for sugarcane seed distribution each year.

Plant protection.—Plant Protection Scheme, reinforced with staff and equipment, will continue during the plan period.

Fruit and Vegetable Development.—Five nurseries are proposed to be started, one in each division, for the supply of fruit saplings and grafts of genuine varieties and vegetable seeds to the farmer. One of these nurseries will be located at Kumbhalgarh (District Udaipur) which, on account of its height from sea level, is ideally suited for production of superior seeds for vegetables and fruits.

A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for giving long term loans to the farmers for plantation of orchards.

Multiplication and distribution of pure seeds.—For production of pure seeds of improved varieties of crops it is proposed to start 40 Seed Multiplication Farms of 100 acres each, i.e., one for every group of 4 to 5 C.D., and N.E.S. Blocks. Further multiplication of seed will be arranged through a chain of Registered seed growers. For storage of seed 170 seed stores of 3,000 to 5,000 mds. capacity will be constructed in addition to 40 seed stores to be constructed on the Multiplication Farms. Thus, there will be at least one seed store in each Tehsil by the end of 1959-60. With the implementation of this scheme it will be possible to establish a sound seed supply

service in the State so as to cover at least 80% area under the improved varieties of important food and cash crops during the Plan period.

Research.—The tempo of Agricultural Development rests on continuous research. In the Plan, therefore, provision has been made for construction of a well equipped Research Institute and a few research Sub-Stations for tackling the long term research problems of a fundamental character as well as undertaking investigations of immediate importance. Specific schemes are proposed to take up: research on important crops, soil survey and reclamation of saline and alkaline soils, survey of crop pests and diseases and their control measures, control of weeds etc. It is also proposed to establish a Cyto-genetic laboratory for exploring the possibilities of Inter-specific crosses in breeding disease-resistant strains of crops. The Statistical Section will afford facilities for the layout of experiments and for the analysis of data.

The scheme in respect of commodities such as cotton, barley and wheat, undertaken during the First Plan, will be continued. Additional schemes for sugarcane, cotton, millets and pulses will also be undertaken in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

A sum of Rs. 5.40 lakhs has been set apart for meeting the State share in respect of the schemes which may be promoted during the Plan period.

Agricultural Information Service.—At present there exists a vast gap between the scientific knowledge of the experts and the actual practices of the farmers. A systematic linkage between the experts and the farmers is absolutely necessary to ensure a two way flow of findings of research and problems of the peasants. An Agricultural Information Unit has, therefore, been proposed to remove this lacuna. There will be four agricultural museums, a mobile exhibition van and a small press for publications on various agricultural aspects with special reference to agro-economic conditions of Rajasthan.

Agricultural Education.—The Rajasthan College of Agriculture, started in August, 1955, will be further strengthened and its capacity increased from 40 students in each class to 80 students.

The two Basic Agricultural Schools and the two Basic Agricultural Wings, attached to the training Centres of Kotah and Sheoganj (District Sirohi), will be further improved and necessary farming facilities for practical training provided. It is expected to train 2,000 village level workers during the Plan period. Refresher courses for the Village Level workers will also be arranged from time to time.

Marketing of Agricultural Production.—The advantages of increase in acre-yield and of cultivation of cash crops on a larger scale may be frustrated, in so far as the income of the people of the plough is concerned, if the agricultural commodities are not properly marketed.

this necessitates a proper marketing organisation (i) to check malpractices associated with buying and selling of agricultural produce; (ii) to ensure efficient flow of marketable surpluses; (iii) to substitute intermediaries of vested interests with co-operative marketing societies; (iv) to organise market news service; and (v) to introduce standardisation of the produce.

Besides these, it will be necessary to organise a chain of warehouses for storage of the produce and facilities of credit.

Provision to set up a nucleus marketing organisation has been made in the Plan to achieve some of these objectives.

Agricultural Statistics.—One of the biggest handicaps in formulating sound agricultural policies and their assessment is the absence of adequate and reliable agricultural statistics. During the First Five Year Plan crop cutting surveys were initiated for the principal food crops. It is now proposed to extend the scope of this work during the Second Plan period to collect important agricultural statistics such as area under improved varieties of crops and under improved agricultural practices etc.

Plan outlay.—A revised provision of Rs. 369.00 lakhs has been finally approved by the Planning Commission for the schemes included under Agriculture Production.

A sum of Rs. 145 lakhs is expected to come forth as public contribution in addition to the outlay contemplated in the Plan.

The scheme-wise provision is given in the statements at the end of this volume.

Employment potential.—Execution of this Plan will provide additional employment to 15000 persons by 1961.

Other Schemes.—Provision for soil conservation and consolidation of holdings has been made in the plans of the Forest and Revenue Departments respectively. Rs. 230 lakhs are reserved for the Minor Irrigation programme to be executed by the Irrigation Department.

Food Requirements and Exportable Surplus.—According to Professor P. C. Mahalonbis, Statistical Adviser to the Central Government, the consumption of food grain per male adult per year is 4 mds. for the North West India of which Rajasthan is a part. Taking this as a basis and the increase in population by the end of the Second Plan Period, our food requirements will be 27.5 lakh tons. In addition to this 2 lakh tons will be required for seed. 4 lakh tons require to be set apart for Cattle Feed and Wastage. Thus the total requirements may be taken as 33.5 lakh tons against the production level of 41 lakh tons expected to be achieved by 1960-61. There will, of course, be variations with the monsoon but it can be safely assumed that there will be an average surplus of 7½ lakh tons every year.

II. CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

The Chambal and Bhakra Projects commanded area is to be taken up first and the target in the Second Five Year Plan is 30 lakh acres of land.

(a) *Collection of Statistics.*—The first step would be the collection of land statistics of each village. This would consist of preparation of a list of right holders (including sub-tenants and holders of encumberances) and the areas held by each of them individually as well as under joint khatas under different tenures. The village land record papers are also to be brought up-to-date by incorporating all changes in the map as also mutations of registered and unregistered sales, mortgages and other alienations and acquisitions of lands. For this purpose the field staff will have to go round in each village from field to field and prepare an up-to-date map khasra and also a consolidated list of the right-holders.

Along with the preparation of up-to-date records, Murabbabandi (fixation of stones on squares of 25 bighas or such area as the Government may decide for Murabbabandi) and Killabandi (splitting up of squares into smaller squares of one bigha each) of fields will have also to be made on the spot, so that the future operations like valuation of lands and consolidation of holdings may be rendered easy.

The work of preparing an up-to-date record of rights as also of marking Murabbas and Killas on the spot will be undertaken by field surveyors under the supervision of Inspectors. The work has to be done in much greater detail than is ordinarily carried out by a Patwari and, therefore, the estimate of work which could be done by a field surveyor in one year will be about 300 acres on an average.

(b) *Valuation.*—After the work of collecting preliminary statistics has been completed by the field surveyor and thoroughly checked by the Inspector, an officer of the status of a Tehsildar usually designated as an Assistant Consolidation Officer will visit the village and satisfy himself that the field work of valuation of the lands and their conversion into standard acres has been properly done. He will collect all the village people and in consultation with them finalise the yard stick to be assumed for standard land. On the basis of this standard land, comparative values of other lands will be worked out and all the areas converted into standard acres.

Along with the work of valuation of each acre of land and its conversion into the standard acre, the Assistant Consolidation Officer will also be required to prepare a statement of all the improvements made on each holding as also of the trees and other immovable property standing on the holding. Their valuation will also have to be made in great detail so that when transferring the holding due compensation be paid to the right-holder.

(c) *Pooling of village lands and preparation of the scheme.*—After the Assistant Consolidation Officer has prepared Valuation Statement, the Consolidation Officer, generally of the status of a Sub-Divisional Officer, will prepare a scheme for consolidation of the holdings of the village. All the lands situated in the village will be regarded as lands within a common pool, and a scheme drawn out for the re-distribution and partition of the pool amongst the various right-holders, according to their shares. The scheme will provide for the maximum number of blocks into which a right-holder will be allotted land. It shall also take into consideration the question of sub-tenants and other encumberance-holders. The scheme will be prepared in consultation with the village people and will be finally approved by the Settlement Officer (Consolidation), who will be of the status of a Revenue Settlement Officer. When the scheme is approved by the Settlement Officer it will be published in the village and objections invited.

Finalisation of the scheme.

The Settlement Officer (Consolidation) will fix dates, hear objections against the scheme of the Consolidation Officer and after disposing of all objections give his concurrence to the scheme of the Consolidation Officer and inform the Director of Consolidation.

Staff.

The following will be the set up of the staff for this scheme:—

There will be a Director of Consolidation for the whole area and under him will be the following staff for each district or circle:—

1. One Assistant Director for each division.
2. Settlement Officer (Consolidation) for each District or Circle (of the status of a Collector).
3. Consolidation Officer of the status of a Sub-Divisional Officer for each sub-division.
4. Assistant Consolidation Officer of the status of a Tehsildar for each circle.
5. Inspector (Consolidation).
6. Field Surveyor.

The formation of circle of a Settlement Officer (Consolidation) will depend upon the area and amount of work to be done in a particular year. The rough estimate of the amount of work is as under:—

1. One Field Surveyor will complete 300 acres of land.
2. There will be one Inspector for four Field Surveyors.

3. There will be one Assistant Consolidation Officer who will supervise the work of four Inspectors.

4. There will be one Consolidation Officer who will supervise the work of three Assistant Consolidation Officers.

5. One Settlement Officer (Consolidation) will supervise the work of two Consolidation Officers.

6. One Assistant Director for each Consolidation Circle.

Thus, the set up of one Circle will be as under:—

DIVISION

Assistant Director (Consolidation).	1
Settlement Officer (Consolidation).	1
Consolidation Officers.	2
Assistant Consolidation Officers.	6
Inspectors.	24
Surveyors.	26

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry are closely related. For planned development both should progress side by side. In Rajasthan, where more than half the area is arid, live-stock raising forms occupation of a major portion of the population. Rajasthan may well be proud of being the house of some of the famous breeds of cattle of all India importance. Bikaneri sheep are famous all over the where more than half the area is arid, live-stock raising forms State. The scope of development, therefore, in the field of animal husbandry is varied and large.

The problems of development in the field of Animal Husbandry are indeed many. These have not received adequate attention in the past. It is proposed to launch a four pronged attack for the solution of these problems. With proper breeding, feeding, management and control of diseases, the live-stock wealth of the State can be considerably developed. The breeders will indirectly gain by way of increased production in milk, meat, wool, eggs, work capacity etc. The nation's live-stock wealth will increase and the needs of the consumers will be met to a great extent.

During the First Plan a paltry sum of Rs. 28.30 lakhs was provided. The Second Plan, however, envisages an expenditure of Rs. 162.00 lakhs on Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Although the amount provided is not sufficient looking to the magnitude of the problem involved yet a beginning in the right direction is being made.

Animal Husbandry.—Under this head are included the schemes of Live-stock Development, Veterinary facilities, Rinderpest control, Research and Education.

Rajasthan is very short of pedigreed bulls. On a rough estimate it can be stated that the shortage is of about 16,000 bulls. Inferior bulls have been causing untold harm to the State. It is not possible to make good this huge shortage all at once. Recourse, therefore, is being taken to undertake intensive development in smaller areas through the All India Key Village Scheme. It is proposed to establish 8 A.I. Centres and 48 Key Villages during the Second Plan period. 5 Urban A.I. Centres will also be established. Three extension centres have also been proposed. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 20.34 lakhs.

There are a large number of gaushalas in this State. For lack of proper initiative and guidance much money is being wasted on the maintenance of useless, decrepit and old animals. Given certain facilities, these gaushalas can become effective centres of cattle breeding and milk production and thus augment the efforts of the Government to increase cattle wealth. It is, therefore, proposed to take up 20 outstanding gaushalas for development. Grants and subsidies will be paid to them under certain rules and conditions and they would be converted into small cattle breeding farms. Useless and old animals will be removed to gosadans of which two already exist and two are proposed to be opened by private agencies only.

The total estimated expenditure on Gaushala Development Scheme is 5.10 lakhs and on gosadans 1.29 lakhs.

For ensuring the production of improved bulls, it is proposed to select and buy young male calves and hand them over to panchayats. A subsidy of Rs. 10/- per calf per month for about 24 months or till the calf reaches maturity, whichever is earlier, is proposed to be given. 1000 calves will thus be selected and subsidised at a total cost of Rs. 5.01 lakhs.

The curriculum of the Veterinary College includes practical training of the students at a cattle farm for 3 months. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a hostel for the boys at one of the farms at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

Rajasthan State has the largest camel population in India. The importance of camel is not unknown and cannot be under estimated especially for the arid regions. In order to improve the breeds of the camels it is proposed to subsidise outstanding camels and to purchase and distribute good camels free of charge to bona fide breeders. It is also proposed to undertake research into the diseases of camels and their treatment. The cost involved is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Sheep and wool industry plays a very important part in the rural economy of Rajasthan. Various aspects of the industry from sheep breeding to carpet and felt making support nearly 10 lakhs of people in the State.

In order to replace the undesirable rams at present, we need about 50,000 rams. It is proposed to start 66 extension centres, one woollen industry unit and on small scale unit at a total cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

The demand for improved fowls and eggs is rising. Quite a few persons are making poultry raising as their sole occupation while others are giving poultry a place in their mixed farming practices.

It is, therefore, proposed to reorganise the Poultry Farm at Jaipur to serve as a centre for breeding, research and demonstration. This is estimated to cost Rs. 0.99 lakhs. Further, in accordance with the Plan of All India Poultry Development blocks are proposed to be started at a cost of Rs. 3.12 lakhs.

Cattle Shows will help to educate the masses in the knowledge of scientific breeding, feeding and management of cattle and other live-stock. These in fact serve as mirrors in which the results of live-stock development are reflected. It is proposed to have District Shows and State Shows each year at a total estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

A large number of cattle die annually on account of contagious and infectious diseases which are rampant in this State. The resources at our disposal at present are very meagre and we are ill-equipped to fight this national menace. Of all the contagious diseases, Rinderpest is by far the most rampant. In accordance with the All India Plan of Eradication of Rinderpest, it is proposed to launch a

State-wide campaign and eradicate this menace from this State within three years. A sum of Rs. 13.49 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

There are at present 190 Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in this State. The distances being large and communications poor, in many places it becomes difficult for large sections of peasants to take advantage of these institutions. It is, therefore, proposed to take the Veterinary aid closer to the cattle and establish 50 new Veterinary Dispensaries so that by the end of the Plan there shall be at least one Veterinary Dispensary in each Tehsil. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 8.13 lakhs.

Even with a Veterinary Dispensary at each Tehsil it will not be possible to cope with the work of preventive inoculations and control of actual out-breaks. It is, therefore, proposed to establish six mobile dispensaries. The cost of these mobile dispensaries is estimated at Rs. 2.90 lakhs.

The existing Veterinary Dispensaries are under the charge of trained compounders. This was so because there was a great shortage of properly qualified veterinary surgeons. With the introduction of the double shift arrangements and the 2 year short course at the Veterinary College it will be possible to substantially meet our requirements. It is, therefore, proposed to convert 46 existing Veterinary Dispensaries into Hospitals under the charge of qualified doctors. The existing number of hospitals is 54. This will mean that we will have 100 hospitals by the end of the Plan period.

The existing hospitals and dispensaries in most cases are housed in rented buildings which are most unsuitable for the purpose. It is proposed to construct hospital and dispensary buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.50 lakhs.

It is proposed to depute local officers for refresher courses every year in batches. It is also proposed to give advanced training to some of the selected officers so that they may be able to take up key posts in Research, Extension and teaching. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been provided for this.

In order to execute, guide and supervise all these schemes it is very necessary to expand the supervisory staff. It is proposed to add two more posts of Dy. Directors and create 18 posts of District Veterinary Officers. The latter will be in overall charge of all live-stock and veterinary activities in their districts.

A Veterinary College was established in the year 1954. This will meet the demands of our State for trained personnel. It is proposed to expand this college. Provision has been made for the establishment of a dairy-cum-breeding farm and a poultry unit at the college. This will serve as a practical training centre as well as research centre for students and staff of the college. Provision for a hostel building for boys has also been made. Research studentships have been provided for outstanding students taking up research

in different subjects. All these schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 23.62 lakhs.

A Milk Union for Jaipur city is proposed to be established. It will handle 150 mds. of milk per day and shall be run on co-operative lines.

There are a number of milk pockets in this State where co-operative creameries can be established with advantage. One such creamery is proposed to be established in this State. This will turn out about 2000 mds. of pure ghee per year.

Further, it is proposed to grant loans and subsidies to private Dairy Farmers in order to encourage them to take to clean and healthy milk production and modernise their methods.

A survey of milk and milk products is also proposed to be undertaken. This survey will help in formulating schemes for further development of this very important industry.

All these schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 11.90 lakhs.

Fisheries.—There are a large number of perennial tanks and bunds and a few rivers in Rajasthan which have a good scope for development of Inland Fisheries. It is proposed to take up stocking operations, improve marketing methods, improve the economic condition of fisheries through co-operatives and conduct research in pisciculture during the Plan period. The scheme is a productive one and is estimated to cost Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

IV. FORESTRY.

1. Level of Development achieved at the end of the First Five Year Plan.—During the First Five Year Plan very little progress could be achieved mainly on account of lack of trained personnel. Only during the last year of the Plan development activities could be expanded.

At the end of the First Five Year Plan, 519 Forest Guards and 38 Foresters have been trained in the Forest Schools in Rajasthan. 3 Rangers and 3 Officers have been trained in the Forest College at Dehra Dun. 1994 sq. miles of forest areas were demarcated. Forest Settlement operations were completed over an area of 732 sq. miles. 2,354 acres of new plantations were created which included 1,142 acres in areas subject to water erosion and 150 acres in areas subject to wind erosion. 29 old nurseries were expanded and 8 new nurseries were established. 1,000 acres of degraded teak forests were culturally treated. 2,856 acres of depleted grazing lands were closed for rehabilitation of grass. A tube well was installed in one of the big nurseries and a large number of wells were dug or renovated in a number of nurseries. 6 seed stores were constructed. A start has been made in the collection of statistical data of growth and yield of forest species. Two Working Plans were being compiled. 8 Game sanctuaries have been established.

2. *Long term objectives.*—The long term objectives may be briefly stated as follows:—

Out of the total land area of 1,30,000 sq. miles, the forests occupy only 15,000 sq. miles, that is, only 11.5%. The normal area of forests which is required for meeting the needs of people of any tract is, according to the experts, 25% to 33% of the land area. The objective of the development programme of the Forestry Sector is to increase the forest area to achieve this target of 25% to 33%.

Demarcation and settlement of forests is of utmost importance before any scientific management can be introduced in any forests. Little progress was made in demarcation and settlement and it is contemplated to complete it as soon as possible during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Statistical data of growth and yield of the species of trees which grow in this State are not available. Without having such statistical data it is not possible to prepare any Working Plan on scientific basis for exploiting the existing resources of the Forests. Sample plots for compilation of yield and volume tables will be laid. 14 such sample plots have already been laid.

Very large proportion of the land, particularly in the north of Rajasthan, is subject to severe wind erosion and the lands along the Chambal, Parbati and other rivers are subject to severe water erosion. It is of utmost importance that this erosion be checked and the desert arrested as early as possible. The desert of Rajasthan is man made and its extension by the blowing of sand can be arrested if the soil cover could be retained, particularly in the dry months.

The inhabitants of the desert eke out a meagre agricultural crop every year and mainly depend on rearing of cattle, goats, sheep and camels. It is, therefore, of urgent importance to wean over the people from this precarious agriculture and promote animal husbandry on scientific lines. To carry out this objective intensive extension work on co-operative lines has been planned. Soil Conservation measures have been planned to check the extension of ravines along the river banks and thereby save valuable agricultural land.

Very large areas of forests, particularly forests which have been and are being resumed from the Jagirdars, are in a very depleted condition and their rehabilitation is of utmost urgency. Large tracts of teak forests which should have been a very valuable source of production of timber have been seriously depleted by uncontrolled fellings in the past. These require rehabilitation and improvement by cultural treatment to improve the existing growing stock. A large number of tanneries depend on the bark of cassia auriculate the sources of which are steadily diminishing on account of extension of cultivation. For such tanneries and for the establishment of new tanneries plantations yielding tan-barks like babul are urgently needed. Very few species are growing at present which can develop the forest based industries. With the expansion of irrigation facilities in Bhakra commaud and other areas irrigated plantations of Sissu and Mulberry can be raised for sports goods industry. Khas yields an essential oil, which is a very well known essential oil of Rajasthan. But the sources of Khas are gradually diminishing on account of extension of cultivation. In order to maintain this industry it is necessary to expand its cultivation. Expansion of Khas cultivation has therefore been programmed in the Second Five Year Plan.

In the tracts inhabited by Bhils and other tribal people shifting cultivation has been and is still a practice. In order to stop this pernicious practice it is necessary to increase the productivity of the agricultural fields in these tracts by terracing, gully plugging, bunding and other soil conservation measures. Provision has been made for the improvement of agricultural fields by soil conservation measures in the Second Five Year Plan.

Very large number of people depend for their livelihood by maintaining large numbers of cattle, goats, sheep and camels. The grazing lands have not only been seriously depleted by uncontrolled grazing, but also the total area available for grazing is dwindling day by day. It is, therefore, of urgent importance to rehabilitate the existing grazing grounds by periodical closures. This objective has been kept in view in drawing up the Second Five Year Plan.

The necessity and importance of Wild Life and its study in the cultural activities of the people have been recognised by all. The creation of National Parks and Game Sanctuaries for this purpose has become a matter of national importance. 8 Game Sanctuaries have been established in the First Five Year Plan and they will be developed during the subsequent Plan periods.

3. *Targets and their relation to other Sectors.*—With the achievement of the targets fixed, the total area under forests will be

increased, soil erosion will be checked and extension of the desert will be arrested thereby saving valuable agricultural land and increasing its productivity. Loss of agricultural land by extension of ravines along the rivers will be prevented. The soil conservation measures will increase the productivity of land. By rehabilitation of the depleted forests the yield of the forest products will be increased and it will be possible to feed the forest based industries with necessary raw materials to a much greater extent than it is possible now. By extension of the areas under species which yield tan-barks, the existing tanneries will be able to expand their activities and new tanneries can be established. The local industry of Khas distillation will be extended and more people will be able to find employment. By stopping shifting cultivation the tribal people will be able to settle down to permanent cultivation and thereby improve their economic lot. By improvement of the grazing areas the breed of all livestock can be improved and yield of dairy products, wool, etc. would be increased.

4. *Programmes of Development.*—During the Second Five Year Plan the programme of development is as stated below:—

Education.—Provision has been made for the training of 140 Foresters, 1350 Forest Guards, 10 Rangers and 10 Officers. Provision has also been made for foreign tours of 4 officers.

Demarcation and Settlement.—Provision has been made for completion of the demarcation of forest boundaries and forest settlement over the whole State.

Forest Research.—Provision has been made for continuing the work of forest research started during the current year.

Working Plans.—Provision has been made for preparation of 10 Working Plans.

Provision has also been made for the original survey of 1,000 sq. miles by the Survey of India.

Afforestation as a measure of soil conservation.—*(a) In areas subject to water erosion,* i.e. prevention of extension and reclamation of ravine areas. Provision has been made for treating 8,400 acres of such area during the Plan period.

(b) In areas subject to wind erosion, that is to say, creation of shelter belts, etc. in the desert area. Provision has been made for treating 11,000 acres of such area during the Plan period.

Commercial plantations.—Provision has been made for raising plantations of commercial importance over 5,000 acres during the Plan period.

Industrial plantations.—Provision has been made for creating 1,000 acres of Khas plantation, and also for creation of irrigated plantations of Mulberry and Sissu in the Bhakra command area where it is expected to create 4000-5000 acres of such plantations during the Plan period.

Rehabilitation of Jagir forests.—Provision has been made for the restocking of 2,000 acres of depleted Jagir forests and treatment of 5,000 acres of such forests by cultural operations.

Rehabilitation of existing forests.—Provision has been made for restocking 1,000 acres of depleted forests and culturally treating 30,000 acres during the Plan period.

Creation of paddocks for rotational grazing.—Provision has been made for introduction of rotational grazing over 16,000 acres during the Plan period.

Communications and buildings.—Provision has been made for the construction of 38 miles of fair weather motorable roads in the forests and 40 buildings for the forest subordinates.

National Park and Game Sanctuaries.—Provision has been made for the creation of one National Park and to maintain 7 Game Sanctuaries and develop them during the Plan period.

Soil Conservation.—Provision has been made for carrying out extension work in the desert area over 13,000 acres during the Plan period and afforestation of marginal lands and to carry out field improvement measures over 10,200 acres during the Plan period. Under this item provision has been made for the Agriculture Department also to treat 18,000 acres of agricultural fields by creating bunds, and taking various other soil conservation measures.

5. *Research and investigations.*—Sample plots will be laid for collection of statistical data on growth and yield and compilation of yield and volume tables. Measures of a large number of trees, etc. will be taken to compile an interim yield and volume table so that Working Plans can be prepared on a more scientific basis. The natural and artificial regeneration of sandal trees in such localities where it occurs naturally will be studied. The Silviculture of the indigenous species will also be studied. Introduction of exotics of economic importance will be tried. Initially, it will be on experimental scale and later on a more extensive scale.

6. *Outlay under the Plan.*—The outlay under the Second Five Year Plan will be approximately Rs. 174 lakhs distributed as follows:—

1. Education	Rs. 8.91 lakhs.
2. Demarcation and Settlement	Rs. 13.40 lakhs.
3. Forest Research	Rs. 1.98 lakhs.
4. (a) Preparation of Working Plans and cost of equipment	Rs. 7.00 lakhs.
(b) Original survey by the Survey of India	Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
5. Afforestation as a measure of Soil Conservation—	
(a) in areas subject to water erosion	Rs. 16.50 lakhs.
(b) in areas subject to wind erosion	Rs. 16.90 lakhs.

6.	Commercial Plantations	Rs. 11.56 lakhs.
7.	Industrial Plantations	Rs. 1.00 lakhs.
8.	Rehabilitation of Jagir Forests	Rs. 7.70 lakhs.
9.	Rehabilitation of existing forests	Rs. 4.50 lakhs.
10.	Creation of paddocks for rotational grazing	Rs. 4.00 lakhs.
11.	Communications and Buildings—	
	(a) Roads	Rs. 3.00 lakhs.
	(b) Buildings	Rs. 6.00 lakhs.
12.	National Park and Game Sanctuaries	Rs. 7.53 lakhs.
13.	Soil Conservation—	
	(a) Extension work in desert areas	Rs. 18.00 lakhs.
	(b) In agricultural lands (to be done by the Agriculture Department)	Rs. 18.00 lakhs.
	(c) Afforestation and field improvement measures in the marginal lands including N.E.S. Blocks	Rs. 18.00 lakhs.
	Total	Rs. 174.00 lakhs.

7. *Personnel and training programmes.*—During the Second Five Year Plan it is planned to train 10 officers, 10 rangers, 140 foresters and 1350 forest guards. It is also planned to send 4 officers on study tours abroad.

8. *Employment potential.*—During the Second Five Year Plan, additional employment of 1,025 persons (10,236 man-months) is expected.

9. *Main recommendations on Policy and Organisation.*—The main policy of the Forestry Sector may be briefly stated as follows:—

Meeting the primary requirements of forest products of the local people, sustained supply of raw material for forest based industries, prevention of soil erosion, extension of land under forests with a view to meet the demands of the people of forest products, better utilization of marginal lands by creating Village Forests, development of pasture lands and thereby increasing the productivity of the agricultural lands.

The organisation consists of one Chief Conservator, 3 Conservators, 14 territorial Divisions, 2 Working Plan Divisions and 1 Silviculture Division with their concomitant subordinate, executive and clerical staff. Two more Working Plan Divisions will be created during the Plan period.

V. COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The social, economic and cultural aspects of the life in Indian villages greatly differ from those in average urban life. Transformation of the former has, therefore, an important bearing if we have to provide equal opportunities for the rural population. The Community Development Programme and National Extension Service are the methods through which the Plan seeks to achieve improvement all round with special emphasis on enhanced production. The National Extension Service programme ensures peoples' participation both at the stage of formu'ation and execution of schemes formulated to eliminate illiteracy, disease and poverty from our villages.

According to the pattern laid down by the Community Project Administration each block is supposed to cover 100 villages with a population of 66,000. In order to cover the entire State 203 blocks will be required. All blocks will initially be started as National Extension Service Blocks and approximately 40% of the number allotted each year will be converted into Community Development Blocks after about a year's working.

As a result of the provision in First Five Year Plan the programme of Community Projects was started in Rajasthan in October, 1952, with the inauguration of 7 Blocks. One block was for each Division and 2 special blocks were taken up, one for Scheduled Tribes at Dungarpur and the other in Alwar District for displaced Harijans. This covered a population of 6,63,884. Later on the programme was expanded and till the end of the First Plan 49 Blocks had been opened. Thus to cover the ent re State by 1961, 154 Blocks will have to be opened in the Second Plan.

The idea underlying the activity is to keep and promote the work that has been started and the programme will therefore go on permanently. After the operation period the recurring liability on the working of these blocks will be taken over by various departments of the State as part of their normal budget. However, the expenditure on staff up to the extent of Rs. 33,000/- per block will be shared equally by the State and Central Governments.

In the first four years of the First Plan, expenditure as follows was incurred:—

Item.	Cost in lakhs.
7 C.D. blocks 1952	72.81
2. C.D. blocks 1953	9.17
12. N.E.S. Blocks 1953	19.17
15 N.E.S. Blocks 1954	4.92
Total	105.57

An additional sum of approximately Rs. 5.5 lakhs is estimated for the year 1955-56, for the existing blocks, for the establishment at Headquarters and for 10 blocks opened in October, 1955.

As already stated above, 154 more blocks are to be taken up to cover the entire State. In fact as the National Extension Service is to be the permanent pattern of administration the blocks that would revert to National Extension Service after completion of the intensive development period as also those National Extension Service blocks which have not completed their normal life of three years during the first Five Year Plan period will also continue during the Second Plan and expenditure on this score will be spillover from the First to the Second Plan. Approximate amount of this spillover will be as under:—

Blocks.	*Amount in lakhs.*
7 C.D. blocks 1952	37.70
2 C.D. blocks 1953	10.54
6 C.D. blocks converted from April, 1955	35.31
12 N.E.S. blocks 1953	9.91
15 N.E.S. blocks 1954	20.22
15 N.E.S. blocks 1955	35.00
Total	159.29

The phasing of the programme for starting new blocks during the Second Plan is as under:—

Year.	*No. of Blocks.*
1956-57	28
1957-58	26
1958-59	30
1959-60	30
1960-61	30
	154

Assuming that half of the National Extension Service Blocks will be opened in April and half in October each year the total expenditure during the Second Five Year Plan on 154 new blocks will be about 397.67 lakhs.

The total expenditure during the Second Plan period is likely to be as follows:—

Particular	*Cost in Lakhs*
1. Spillover from First Plan	148.17

Particulars	Cost in Lakhs
2. Permanent liability in Second Plan period in respect of blocks after their operation period	98.28
3. Liability in respect of unspent balance of First Plan	32.12
Total	653.03

The employment data in connection with operation activity of the blocks will be as shown below:—

Block Development Officers.	154
Agriculture Extension Officers.	154
Animal Husbandry Officers.	154
Co-operative and Panchayat Extension Officers.	154
Overseers and Surveyors.	154
Social Education Officers.	308
Village Level Workers.	1540
Establishment.	154
Teachers.	770
Drivers.	154
Class IV servants.	924

VI. CO-OPERATION

At the time the First Five Year Plan was being formulated we were concerned mainly with the integration of the co-operative movement which was in varying stages of development in the different integrating States. Another problem equally important was how to create conditions suitable for the uniform development of co-operation in the State and setting up of the desired institutions for consolidating and expanding the movement. We achieved a fair measure of success in all these directions. The targets fixed for the expansion of the movement were achieved with the organisation of 6000 societies of various types in the State by the end of the First Plan. Suitable, progressive and uniform co-operative legislation was enacted. The Apex Co-operative Bank for providing adequate finance to co-operatives, and a training school to impart co-operative training were set up. Also, a number of Central Co-operative Banks were established. Thus a strong foundation has been laid for undertaking the increased responsibilities anticipated as a result of the programme in the Second Plan.

With the long term objective that within 15 years at least 50% of the total business—credit, marketing, processing etc., will pass on to co-operatives, the Second Plan provides for the organisation of 500 large sized agricultural multipurpose societies, over 1000 smaller agricultural credit societies, 16 central co-operative banks, a Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, 50 Marketing societies at the lower level, an Apex Marketing society, 2 co-operative cotton gins, one Oil Mill, and some industrial co-operatives. The Plan also provides for the strengthening of the existing credit institutions at various levels including the Apex Bank. Thus, we aim to bring 30% of the villages and 15% of rural population within the fold of co-operation by the end of the Plan period; to make about 25% of the total requirements of agricultural finance available through co-operation and to handle through co-operatives at least 10% of the produce sold in the Mandies.

In drawing up the programme, the broad policy and the principles enunciated by the All India Rural Credit Survey Report have been adopted.

Main effort is to be directed towards the following objectives:—

(a) development of co-operative credit;

(b) development of co-operative marketing, processing, and village industry;

(c) establishment of storage and warehousing; and

(d) the training of personnel.

The programme of development is phased as under:—

Types of institutions	No. of institutions to be set up during the Plan					
	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.	4th Yr.	5th Yr.	Total
1. Large-sized Credit Societies	75	100	100	110	115	500
2. Central Banks or Branches of the Apex Bank.	5	5	6	—	—	16
3. Central Land Mortgage Bank	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Marketing Societies in Mandies	10	10	10	10	10	50
5. Apex Marketing Society	—	1	—	—	—	1
6. Cotton Gins	—	1	1	—	—	2
7. Oil Mill	—	—	1	—	—	1
8. Construction of Godowns:—						
(a) By large-sized Societies	25	40	40	45	—	150
(b) By Marketing Societies	8	8	10	7	—	33
(c) By Apex Marketing Society	—	1	—	—	—	1
(d) By State Warehousing Company and the All India Warehousing Corporation.		at places of All India importance by the Corporation and up to sub-divisional level at suitable and selected places by the State Warehousing Company.				

The Plan also provides for contribution by the State to share capital of the various Co-operative Institutions to the extent of Rs. 1.18 crores, which sum will be made available by the Reserve Bank of India as a long term loan. Share capital will also be contributed by the State to the extent of Rs. 17.5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs in the Marketing Co-operative and the State Warehousing company, respectively. Loans and subsidies will be provided for the construction of godowns. Subsidy of the order of Rs. 11.95 lakhs will be provided in the initial years for enabling the co-operative institutions to employ efficient and trained staff.

A State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund and Co-operative Development Fund will be created to strengthen the credit and non-credit aspects of the movement.

The total outlay in the Co-operative Sector will be Rs. 268 lakhs, of which Rs. 118 lakhs will be provided by the Reserve Bank of India.

Approximately, 1750 subordinate personnel will be needed during the Plan period for the Co-operative Department and co-operative institutions. The training of this personnel has been provided for.

The implementation of this programme will in general provide fuller employment to innumerable agriculturists and artisans and will augment their income by helping them in increasing production and securing fair prices for what they produce. In particular, it will give whole-time employment to over 3,000 skilled and unskilled persons.

VII. IRRIGATION

The State of Rajasthan came into being in April, 1949 through integration of a large number of small and big princely States. It covers a total land area of some 83 million acres out of which only about 1/4th has been under cultivation. Except for areas protected by irrigation the main agricultural produce of the State comprises of Kharif crops like Jawar, Bajra, Moong and Mooth; their output per acre of sown area depending on the incidence and quantum of rain-fall. This is often so erratic and low that some times almost the entire crop sown fails and relief measures have to be started. The area commanded by the Irrigation works—wells, storage tanks or river fed canals produce, besides the usual Kharif cereals, oil seeds, cotton and Rabi crops like wheat, barley, gram and rape seed.

Prior to 1949 an area of 11 lakh acres was annually irrigated under Government works, 5 lakhs under storage reservoirs and 6 lakhs through the perennial Gang Canal system in Bikaner Division. With such a low "Cultivation area" considerable quantities of food-grains were required to be imported into Rajasthan. To make good these deficits the State, under its First Plan, surveyed the possibilities of extending cultivation through construction of irrigation works and proposals for a large number of Major, Medium and Minor works were sent to the Government of India. After their examination the Planning Commission approved first a programme of 129 Plan works estimated to cost Rs. 503.6 lakhs and later a scheme of 23 works in the scarcity areas of this State. The allotment approved for these works was Rs. 250 lacs. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture also agreed to give loans to the extent of Rs. 175 lakhs under its Minor Irrigation Programme.

Two Major River Projects, Bhakra and the Chambal have also been in progress in this State. These are covered by the Central Sector of the First Plan programme as distinct from the State Sector works mentioned earlier.

Work on the various programmes was started as and when their estimates were ready and by the end of the First Plan the acreage of the State owned irrigation works increased from 11 lakh acres to 16 lakh acres as follows:—

(i)	Irrigation acreage already existing prior to Plan ..	11.00 lakhs
(ii)	Additional area brought under irrigation to end of March 1956:—	
	(i) Under Gang Canal	0.50 „
	(ii) First Five Year Plan Works	1.00 „
	(iii) Minor Works	1.94 „
	(iv) Bhakra Canals	1.42 „
	Total Rs.	16.00 lakhs

Further increase to the extent of 6.18 lakh acres will materialise when the remaining Plan Scarcity Area and Minor works under progress are completed within the next two years. Funds for these amounting to Rs. 297 lakhs including Rs. 48 lakhs for Minor Works will have to be found out from within the ceilings for new and continuation works of the 2nd Plan.

Long Term Objectives.—The increased food production resulting from completion of works started in the First Plan would have sufficed for the internal requirement of the State population as in 1949, but for meeting the needs of population increase and for ensuring adequate stand by reserves, larger area of land under cultivation with all possible amenities for irrigation is essential. The ultimate targets for new irrigation works will be limited to the available potential of the State's own water resources and the surpluses of neighbouring regions as can be economically diverted over Rajasthan areas. During the 2nd Plan, however, certain ceilings on available funds have been prescribed and as many works as are capable of quick and economic development within these limitations will be taken up during the 2nd Plan.

The rainfall and temperature conditions, nature of country and absence of perennial streams make the State of Rajasthan entirely dependent for its water resources on artificially constructed reservoirs formed by the bunding of drainages as may have reasonable discharge during the monsoon, 3 major dams, 13 medium storage works and a large number of minor tanks have thus been proposed for the 2nd Plan. Their estimated irrigation targets to end of the 2nd Plan period are as under:—

(1) Major Works	25,000 acres.
(2) Medium works	160,000 acres.
(3) Minor works	100,000 acres.
Total	2,85,000 acres.

Another 6.04 lakh acres of annual irrigation will accrue as a result of further progress on the Bhakra and the Chambal Projects during the 2nd Plan. Thus, all told, an additional area of 15.07 lakh acres will come under irrigation through new works taken up during the 2nd Plan and such works of First Five Year Plan as will be in progress during 2nd Plan.

The works enumerated above will cover the requirements of Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and a portion of Bikaner Divisions of Rajasthan. However, far in the west, a very large tract of fertile land in the Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts will remain without any facilities of new irrigation. This region, which is capable of producing very good and rich crops, has a very low average rainfall and its only source of irrigation supplies is the surplus flow in Indus Valley rivers of Punjab. The Government has under its consideration a proposal for irrigating about 20 lakh acres of this area from a canal off-taking at Harike on the river Sutlej below its confluence with Ravi. The length of this

canal would be about 430 miles and the total cost involved will amount to about 100 crores of rupees.

Targets and their relations to other sectors.—With the completion of the above noted projects a further 18.86 lakh acres of land would come under irrigation by March, 1966.

Over and above what may be possible in the matter of increase in the State's food production through these works, Government proposes to launch on a programme of improved tillage technique, distribution of better seeds and popularisation of manures and fertilizers with a view to increase the out-put of food-grains per acre under normal conditions. This aspect is being covered under the Agriculture Sector Programme of the 2nd Plan.

Programe of Development.—During the 2nd Five Year Plan the programme of development would be as under:—

(i) Completion of First Plan works carried over to Second Plan.

(ii) Launching of new schemes presently provided under the 2nd Plan and others which may be subsequently found useful. These include the Rajasthan Canal Project and the Bharatpur Feeder from the Agra Canal.

(iii) Rehabilitation and improvement of old existing works capable of being put to increased irrigation usage; and

(iv) Codification of various irrigation practices in the State and the rationalisation of water charges.

An Irrigation Act has been passed by the State Government to enable systematic management of irrigation including its booking and assessment work. Proper booking and check of irrigation will enable vigilance being exercised in the evaluation of irrigation benefits from systems under operation and suggestions being made to improve the intensity of irrigation.

A more intimate co-ordination with other departments of the State like Industry and Agriculture for increased production and popularization of cash and other commercial crops in accordance with some national blue-prints, will also be insisted upon during the 2nd Plan.

5. *Research and Investigations.*—In view of the very limited water resources available for utilization here after, it will be a matter of extreme importance that the designs for our future works are so framed that they are capable of securing us maximum benefits at a minimum cost. A scientific investigation of all the factors governing the run-off from the unintercepted catchments which are expected to yield a reasonable quantity of water for impounding is consequently of paramount importance. At present there is very inadequate trained staff for this work. The State Government, however, has under consideration a scheme to set up a full-fledged hydrological organisation for the department during the 2nd Plan.

The Planning Commission has stipulated that before work on any of the schemes provided in the 2nd Plan is sanctioned for commencement detailed surveys and investigations in respect of all relevant subjects will first be taken in hand, so that only such schemes as are found technically feasible and economically sound and in respect of which financial forecasts are based on approved or acceptable data are allowed to be started. In order to enable the preparation of estimates of the various projects conforming to these instructions setting up of a comprehensive organisation comprising of two Investigation Divisions with 6 Sub-Divisions with necessary instruments and machinery is under consideration of the State Government. At present the sanctioned strength of this organisation comprises of one Executive Engineer's Division with 5 Sub-Divisions.

6. *Out-lay under the Plan.*—The out-lay under the 2nd Five Year Plan will be approximately Rs. 24.5 crores, distributed as per statement at the end of this volume.

This allocation does not include the Rajasthan Canal and the Bharatpur Feeder from the Agra Canal, nor the amount of 230 lakhs in the Agriculture sector for Minor Irrigation works.

7. *Personnel and Training Programme.*—While initiating the programme of works for the First Five Year Plan a very serious shortage of technical personnel under the category of senior engineers, overseers and draftsmen had to be faced. To overcome this a Civil Engineering College was started in August 1951 at Jodhpur to turn out Graduate Engineers and Overseers (Diploma-holders). Subsequently, in July 1954 the intake for the latter course was raised from 35 to 70 per year and an additional course for training of draftsmen was started. This year a further class of a Short Term Overseer's Course of 18 months duration has been added. Even with all this expansion it is unlikely that the full demand of trained overseers for all our works proposed for the 2nd Plan will be available before 1958.

The present shortage of these and senior engineers has been made good by re-employment of retired person and obtaining officers on contract or deputation from other States.

VIII. POWER

Before the formation of Rajasthan, the development of power resources had been virtually neglected. Barring a few new power stations, there was no power station which was producing power economically. On the 7th of April, 1949, 13 power stations were taken over by the Government of Rajasthan from the princely States. The condition of these power stations both from financial and technical aspects was not satisfactory. Due to the war and scarcity periods, the renewals, maintenance and replacement problems were not tackled, with the result that practically all the power stations were found to be in a very precarious condition when integration took place. At present there are 20 Government power stations with generating capacity varying from 50 to 10,000 K. W. There are 22 other power houses, which are privately owned. At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the total capacity of the power stations was 15,000 K.W. These power stations were equipped either with steam turbo alternator sets or diesel generating sets. The cost of generation was considerably high. The utilisation per capita at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan for domestic consumption was 2.3 units (kwh).

The schemes undertaken in the First Five Year Plan can be broadly divided into two categories viz. (i) Multi-purpose projects (ii) Thermal projects.

1. *Multi-purpose Projects.*—Rajasthan entered into partnership with Punjab and Pepsu in the joint scheme of the Bhakra Nangal Project. The share of Rajasthan for electric supply is 15.22%. Much progress during the First Plan under the Bhakra Nangal Project could not be made due to the imposition of the abeyance condition by the Planning Commission for not taking up the Bhakra Nangal works in Rajasthan. The approval of the Planning Commission, was accorded sometime in December, 1954.

The transmission net work for utilisation of Bhakra Nangal power will be completed by the end of 1957, which would enable Rajasthan to utilise the Bhakra Nangal power to the extent of 15,000 K.W. during the Second Plan period.

Another Multi-purpose project in which Rajasthan is a partner is the Chambal Hydro-Electric scheme. The construction work of the Gandhi Sagar Dam is already under way and it is expected that by the year 1959-60, the Gandhi Sagar Dam and the power station will be ready to operate giving benefit of irrigation and power over an area of 320 sq. miles, and having a population of 27.5 lakhs. From this generating source, electric power will be transmitted to major load centres in the first stage over 487 miles.

The power generated at Gandhi Sagar Dam will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the areas in Rajasthan, Ajmer and Madhya Bharat. In view of the increased demand from all fields such as mining, agriculture, industry, it is necessary that the development of Rana Pratap Sagar power station should take place simultaneously with Gandhi Sagar power station. The two power stations

will work in co-ordination, thereby reducing the number of stand by sets. To meet the estimated requirements, the construction of Rana Pratap Sagar power station should be completed by 1961-62, so that the entire area may be benefited by cheap hydro-electric power. Through these two power stations, it is expected that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, electric power to the extent of 51,000 K.W. will be available to Rajasthan. Thus by the end of the Second Plan period, it will be possible to provide cheap hydro-electric power to 3/4th area of Rajasthan to the extent of 66,000 K.W. from hydro-electric schemes. In case Rana Pratap Sagar power station is delayed, and if one Hydro Set is kept as stand by the total-hydro-electric power available to Rajasthan at the end of the Second Five Year Plan will be restricted to 52,000 K.W. In addition to the installation of generating capacity, transmission lines to the extent of 1400 miles will be constructed within the Second Plan period. These lines will connect the existing thermal power stations to the hydro-electric generating sources through the grid sub-stations and will enable distribution of electric energy to the rural areas also.

The total electric power at the end of the First Five Year Plan rose to 32,160 K.W., from 15,000 K.W. at the beginning of the First Plan. Within three years of the Second Plan, most of the thermal schemes which are being carried over will be completed. The total available power at the end of the Second Plan will be 69,800 K.W. from thermal power stations.

In addition to these, in the Second Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs has been provided for Rural Electrification. Under this scheme electrification of the towns and villages up to a population of 5,000 is to be taken up. A detailed load survey of Rajasthan will be taken up to locate the potential load centres.

A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided for the acquisition of privately owned power stations, which are no longer in a position to continue economic supply to the consumers in the areas served by them. It is expected that through these funds, electric power to the extent of 5,000 K.W. will be tied to the Rajasthan grid.

The utilisation per capita at the end of the Second Five Year Plan will be 12 units.

The employment potential of the outlay of 19 crores is as follows:—

10. Multi Purpose Projects.		
(i) Construction phase	Man Months	116583
(ii) Continuing Phase	Man Months	24684
14. Power Projects—Thermal.		
(i) Construction Phase	Man Months	38007
(ii) Continuing Phase	Man Months	37220

IX. INDUSTRIES

During the first Five Year Plan a total amount of Rs. 32,40,219 was spent on Industrial development of the State. In the main 7 schemes were taken up and the progress achieved and amount spent for each is given below:—

1. *Industrial Education.*—An amount of Rs. 1,27,330 was spent on Industrial Education. Four Peripatetic demonstration parties worked in the Divisions of Jodhpur and Kotah. Nearly 26 thousand workers and dyers were contacted and acquainted with the use of improved implements. During the First Plan nearly 10 thousand fly shuttle sleys and looms of improved designs were introduced.

2. *Central Marketing.*—Before the First Five Year Plan we had Emporia at Jaipur and Jodhpur. With the emphasis on Cottage Industries it was essential to have an Emporium at the capital of the Union. Hence an Emporium was started at Delhi where the products of Cottage Industries of Rajasthan were kept to popularise these products as well as to increase their sales. Exhibitions and fairs were also held to give a fillip to Small Scale Industries. 4 consignments of Rajasthan products were sent to foreign countries. In all an amount of Rs. 2,76,487 was spent on the improvement of marketing facilities and popularising our handicrafts and products of Small Scale Industries.

3. *Cottage Industries.*—Emphasis during the First Plan period was laid on training of persons connected with Cottage Industries. An amount of Rs. 8,45,849 was spent on training which was imparted at the Cottage Industries Institutes at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Rajgarh and Churu to 964 trainees. The subjects taught were cotton and wool spinning and weaving, printing and dyeing, tailoring, blacksmithy and machine work, hosiery, lacquer, namda, durl and niwar making.

4. *Salt and Khus.*—To improve the yield of Khus Itter from roots, solvent extraction method was tried at Bharatpur with fruitful results.

For manufacture of salt 6 parties were given subsidies in Bharatpur. The salt manufactured contained 99 per cent of Sodium Chloride. An amount of Rs. 41,242 was spent on this.

To encourage the various institutes and societies, grant-in-aid was granted to the extent of Rs. 1,58,119. At these institutes training was imparted to students in sewing, knitting, tailoring, and embroidery etc.

Improvement in sheep and wool has to be part of every development plan for Rajasthan. An amount of Rs. 14,16,600 was utilised for this purpose and one Sheep Breeding Research Station, 3 Sheep Breeding Farms, 4 Wool Grading and Marketing Organisations with 40 extension centres, one Wool Analysis Laboratory and one co-ordinating office at the State level were established. With

the above mentioned activities one lakh of sheep in 40 extension centres were brought under controlled breeding. At the Farms 500 stud rams were reared.

For the Palm Gur Organisation an amount of Rs. 3,74,492 was spent. Activities of this organisation were run in 3 different districts and 30 centres were opened at different places. Training was given to 482 candidates and 9,200 mds. of palm gur was produced.

The achievements were not spectacular but emphasis in the First Plan was mainly on training and preparing for intenstve efforts in specified fields in the Second Five Year Plan.

While emphasis in the First Five Year Plan was on increase in agricultural product on, the emphasis in the Second Plan is on industrial development. Through industrial development it has been envisaged to achieve an increased production of consumer goods, to ensure a better quality of goods, to see that industries are run more and more on co-cperat.ve basis, and to ensure increased employment.

To ensure an increased production of consumer goods emphasis has been laid on the establishment of the major and medium industries as well as development of the small-scale and cottage industries. The establishment of one cement factory at Chittorgarh, one at Ramganj Mandi and one at Nim-ka-Thana, one Rayon and one Nylon Mill at Kotah, one railway workshop at Bharatpur and an other at Jaipur, at least two co-operative sugar mills, at least two textile mills and further expansion of the existing textile mills to make them economic units is envisaged. It is also expected that a fertilizer factory and a z nc smelter plant will be set up during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Along with large and medium industries, it has been emphasised that if full employment is to be ensured then the small scale and cottage industries need equal encouragement. With the establishment of the Khadi Board, Handloom Board, and Handicrafts Board, the emphasis has been laid on an increased production in the village industry and small-scale industry fields. Loans have been provided to help the weavers or persons engaged in village industries or small scale industries to purchase new and improved implements or to give them a start after scientific training. To ensure a better quality in production, the problem has been tackled in two ways:—

(i) By the opening of Production-Cum-Training Centres where training will be imparted to persons interested in cottage industries etc., and

(ii) By taking technical advice as near the home of the worker as possible. To ensure that the consumer gets quality goods, quality marking schemes have also been started.

To help the cottage industries and small scale industries the existing marketing facilities will be considerably improved by having Emporia and Sub-Emporia at more places so that a ready market can be provided directly for the goods produced.

Experience in the First Plan shows that for rapid growth of industry, supply of cheap power is essential. It will take some time before cheap hydro-electric power is available. Therefore a provision has been made to subsidise the supply of power to small industries so as to make it economical for them to compete with the manufacturers elsewhere.

In Rajasthan no industrial survey has been made so far. Provision has been made for the survey of the industrial potential of the State.

To help the small scale industries, it is envisaged to have two Industrial Estates—One at Jaipur in the first instance. Government will provide facilities of cheap power, good land, medical aid, sanitary arrangements as per requirements of the Factories Act, showroom and library, canteen and rest rooms, railway siding, water etc. at these Estates, which will be of considerable help to the small scale industries.

Considering the importance of the wool industry, special attention has been paid to its improvement during the Second Five Year Plan. Towards the close of the First Plan period two foreign Experts were invited to give advice on the improvements that can be made in this field. Their reports are awaited. As in the case of small scale industries emphasis will be laid on training. It is proposed to have a Woollen Technological Institute, a Sheep and Wool Training School, and Producting-Cum-Training Centres. To ensure further improvements in the breeding of the sheep a Research Station will be started at Jaipur.

There is great scope for blanket production and it is proposed to have a Production-Cum-Training Centre for the same. Similarly, one Drugget and Carpet Production-Cum-Training Centre will also be established.

To improve the quality of wool through proper sheering, 60 Community Sheering and Training Centres will be established.

Tragets of the Plan and outlay.—The targets proposed under the varibus schemes of the Second Plan are as follows:—

I. Handloom.	*Target of work*	*Expenditure during the Plan period.*
1. Inspection and stamping Offices	24	Rs. 14 lakhs.
2. Handloom Sales Depots	24	20.68
3. Finishing, Calendering & Dyeing Centres	1	3.78
4. Research, Designing and Marketing Section	1	1.54
5. Handloom Mobile Sales Van	3	.70
6. Establishment of Dyeing Houses	24	7.33

	Target or work.	Expenditure during the Plan period.
I. Handloom.		
7. Grant as working capital to production societies, running at loss		2.28
8. Conversion of looms		2.5
9. Rebate on sale of handloom cloth		1.00
10. Working capital to weavers of co-operative societies		18.125
11. Share capital to new weavers		0.75
II. Sheep & Wool Development		
1. Wool Research Laboratory	1	.13
2. Woollen Technological Institute (Persons to be trained)	1 (60 Diploma holders)	6.1
3. Sheep & Wool Training School	1	1.3
Extension workers to be trained	125	
4. Mechanical production centres to be established at Bikaner	1 (12 lacs lb. of wool and woollen yarn)	2.0
5. Establishment of Finishing Centre at Jodhpur	1 (Finishing of 1,35,000) Yds.	2.3
6. Blankets production-cum-training centre, Jodhpur	1 (27,000 blankets. Training to 100 artisans)	4.8
7. Sheep Breeding and Research Station, Jaipur	1	.51
8. Drugget and carpet production-cum-training centre	Production of 18,000 sq. yds. of Drugget and carpets and training of 100 artisans.	2.57
9. Pilot wool carbonising plant, Sojat Road, Jodhpur	10,40,000 lb. to be carbonised	6.3
10. Loans and grants	250 persons to be given loans.	8.565
11. Co ordination Office	1	2.31
12. Wool grading and marketing organisation		15.03
13. Community sheering sheds		
14. Up-grading of Sheep Breeding Farm		.24
III. Khadi and Village Industries.		
1. Mobile Demonstration Unit for Wardha Ghanies Demonstration, Institutes to be worked		.44
Persons to be trained. Loans to be advanced and subsidy to be given.		

	Target of work	Expenditure during the Plan period
2. Gramodyog Model Production Centre	1	4.77
3. Organisation of Exhibition and General Training programme		1.54
4. Woollen Cloth Production Centre	1	3.11
5. Cottage Match Industry	3 lakh boxes	2.39
6. Main and Village Sales Emporia	4	3.19
7. Saranjam Workshop	1	3.19
8. Loans to institutions and societies Subsidy	10.4 5.0	10.4 5.00
IV. Drug Industry		1.53
V. Industrial Research Laboratory, existing one to be expanded	1	.36
VI. Industrial Estates		
Establishment of two Industrial Estates, Jaipur and Bhilwara	2	79.71
VII. Silk & Sericulture Institute, Kotah	1	5.17
VIII. Marketing Organisation to build up a chain of Emporia and marketing agencies to facilitate the sale of small scale and cottage industries products	3 Emporia 20 Sub-Emporia	9.84
IX. (*a*) Production-cum-training centres in 16 trades	37	40.00
(*b*) Persons to be trained	4080	
X. Loans to Cottage and Small Scale Industries		70.00
XI. Development of Gur and Khandsari—		
(*a*) Training centres	5	2.2
(*b*) Persons to be trained	500	
(*c*) Crushers to be purchased	500	
XII. Central Workshop for Small Scale Industries	3	20.83

		Target or work	Expenditure during the Plan period.
XIII.	Gadia Lohar Workshops	2	6.05
	(a) Families to be rehabilitated	100	
XIV.	Industrial and Economic Survey	10.00	10.00
XV.	Development of salt petre industry, salt petre to be refined	80000 Mds.	.62
XVI.	Development of salt industry Brine wells to be worked	80	1.64
XVII.	Quality marking centres for selected products	26	4.67
XVIII.	Tanning and leather work Institute—		
	Persons to be trained	80	4.06
XIX.	Subsidy to cottage industries		25.00
XX.	Handicrafts Boards	0.78 lakhs	0.78
XXI.	Reorganisation of the Directorate	12.46	12.46
XXII.	Grant of subsidy on electricity to small scale industries	10.00	10.00
XXIII.	Re-organisation of Cottage Industries Institutes	2 Existing institutes at Jaipur and Bikaner to be re-organised and one new institute to be started at Udaipur.	11.86
XXIV.	Foreign Training	..	1.00
XXV.	For participation in Schemes that may be sponsored by Central Govt. during the Plan	14.8	14.58
		TOTAL ..	600.00
	Central Sector.—		
(1)	Co-operative Sugar Mill	..	9.5
(2)	Pilot plant for sodium sulphate manufacture at Didwana	..	4.75
		GRAND TOTAL ..	614.25

Research and Investigation

The development of cottage and small scale industries has been impeded due to lack of research and testing facilities. The existing Industrial Laboratory is, therefore, being suitably expanded so that it can be of use not only to the Government but also to the industrialists. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been kept for this Laboratory where samples of chemicals and other raw materials will be tested and expert advice given. Similarly, the Sheep and Wool Laboratory will be further expanded to provide such facilities.

For the utilisation of salt bitterns, a Salt Research Institute is also expected to be established early during the Plan period. It is also expected that a Pilot plant for Sodium Sulphate will be established to ensure a continuous output of Sodium Sulphate.

The Economic and Industrial survey of Rajasthan will be undertaken.

Personnel and Training Programme

There is a great dearth of trained personnel for small scale and cottage industries. With a view to make trained personnel available for these industries during the Plan period and subsequent years, the following training schemes have been included in the Plan:—

1. 35 Production-cum-Training Centres in 16 trades.
2. Two Production-cum-Training Centres for Gadia Lohars at Chittorgarh and Sikar.
3. Tanning and leather work Institute at Jaipur.
4. Artistic Crafts Institute at Jaipur.
5. Woollen Institute at Bikaner.
6. Silk and Sericulture Institute at Kotah.
7. Wooden Technology and Forest Products Institute at Udaipur.
8. Gur and Khandsari—Training in manufacture of.
9. Woollen Technological Institute.
10. Sheep and Wool Training School.

A scheme of foreign training has been included in the Plan to provide suitable training to the officers of the Directorate for the proper implementation of the Plan schemes. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for this purpose.

Provision also exists in the Sheep and Wool programme for training abroad.

Employment Potential.

One of the objects of the Plan is to increase employment facilities. Roughly it can be said that about 1.5 lakh persons will find employment in the Second Plan by the implementation of schemes under the Industries plan. A large proportion of this figure would be contributed by the handloom industry.

To summarise, the main features of the Industries Plan are (1) to undertake industrial survey to assess the possibilities in industrialisation; (2) to encourage the establishment of large and medium industries; (3) to increase employment by having more small scale industries under Khadi, Handloom and Handicrafts programmes; (4) to improve the breed of the sheep and quality of wool; (5) to run Training Institutes and Training-cum-Production Centres so that trained personnel is available for the programmes; and (6) to find ready market for our goods through a chain of emporia and marketing co-operatives.

For successful implementation the organisation will have to be suitably strengthened. In the First Plan a Divisional set-up existed. It is proposed to have a District set-up in the Second Plan. Every district will have a Superintendent of Industries with necessary field staff for supervision, direction and organisation of the Industries programmes envisaged in the Second Plan.

X. MINES AND GEOLOGY

The mineral development in Rajasthan during the First Five Year Plan chiefly consisted of the grant of various mineral concessions for the prospecting and mining of minerals under Major Mineral Concessions (Rules) formulated by the Government of India, in conjunction with the policy enunciated by the Government of Rajasthan. The State Government have also tried to unify the various methods of grant of leases for Minor Minerals under their Minor Mineral Concession Rules. Both sets of rules have aimed at long term development with low scale of royalty. This development aims at limitation of mineral properties to not more than 10 sq. miles in area with a person, singly or joint in interest with another person, for the major minerals. Prior to the enactment of these Rules there used to be a large number of monopolies where leased area covered almost the entire erstwhile princely State or part of the State stretching over thousands of square miles.

Rajasthan possesses a large variety of minerals and the production trends during the last three years show a systematic effort made by the private licensees or lessees towards the production of minerals either to be used in the country or for direct export. The minerals which come in the latter class are soapstone, mica, manganese and iron ore. This effort of private lessees has been further enhanced by the programme of systematic mineral survey and prospecting of the State Mines Department which during the First Five Year Plan has carried out field investigations and prospecting at several places.

The State Government were alive to the situation that the prospecting programme cannot make progress unless core drilling is resorted to and therefore, State Government have secured recently two Diamond Core Drills and have obtained Rotary Core Drills for investigating lignite bearing formations near Palana in Bikaner Division.

The Department has also furnished prismatic compasses, tapes and other survey instruments to some of its field staff and have also likewise furnished them with topographical map sheets and some geological literature pertaining to Rajasthan. A programme of training was also initiated and some of the employees were given refresher courses in survey and drilling, etc. Further, to attract interest in mineral industry, exhibitions were arranged at important centres besides distribution of a number of bulletins and information circulars.

To initiate co-operative movement discussions were held with quarrymen at Makrana, Chittorgarh, Nimbahera, Rindaun, Kotah and also at the mica mining centres of Bhilwara district. Some progress has been achieved in formation of co-operative societies to mine and sell building stones and mica etc.

Unfortunately the level of development in the field of mineral treatment and beneficiation at the end of the First Five Year Plan has been confined to only a few minerals. The lead—zinc ores of Zawar are beneficiated and concentrated in an ore dressing mill at Zawar.

Mica is cut and dressed in all the mica fields. Soapstone is ground and pulverised and there are three soapstone grinding mills working in the State. No further development in the field of utilisation or beneficiation and upgrading of low grade ores has been done or is expected in the immediate future from the private sector though all efforts to persuade the private sector to beneficiate the minerals are being made by the State Government. Beneficiation plants for low grade manganese ores of Banswara, clays and glass-sand of Bikaner and Sawai Madhopur, and tungston ore beneficiation plant at Degana area were proposed under the Second Five Year Plan but they had to be dropped at the time of discussion on Rajasthan State's plan with the Planning Commission.

Development of the mineral industry envisaged in the Mines and Geology sector will have an all India bearing upon the various industries utilising the mineral products and will considerably help in reducing the quantum of imports of ground mica and activated fuller's earth. It is possible that an export trade may as well be established for these two minerals. The briquettes which will be manufactured at Palana from the lignite produced there would go a long way to meet the serious shortage of cheap fuel not only for the private consumption but also for the thermal generation of power in the State for areas where hydel power would not be available. The proposed fertiliser plant at Hanumangarh if and when it comes into existence would also depend for its ammonia requirements on these briquettes.

The requirements of material and equipment for the implementation of these schemes have been worked out in detail. As for the mica grinding plant and opencast mining and briquetting plant for lignite the entire machiney will have to be obtained from foreign countries. The technical know how will also be obtained along with the plant on payment of suitable fees. The building material requirements will be available locally at all the places of location of the various plants with the exception of steel sheets, joists and girders etc., which will be available from the Steel Plants in India. The cement requirements are not very large and can be obtained from the cement factories already operating in Rajasthan. There is no dearth of building stones, bricks and lime in the State and they are almost ubiquitous in occurrence.

Opencast Mining and Briquetting Plant for Lignite at Palana.— There is only one colliery in Rajasthan which mines lignite, a soft brown variety of Tertiary coal. The State's entire coal requirements have to be imported from far off Bihar and Bengal coal fields. The present Palana Colliery, worked by underground mining method, is supplying partial fuel requirements for the Bikaner Power House for thermal generation of power. The method of mining can hardly produce sufficient fuel to meet the demand of the power houses. The underground method of mining adopted is the standard "room and pillar method". The lignite seam varying in thickness from 3' to 9', occurs about 140' to 200' below the surface level. The extraction ratio of coal from this method averages about 15% of the available lignite

and the balance 85% is left underground for support and cannot be recovered, unless an opencast mining method is adopted. The proved reserves of lignite in Palana area are estimated at 15 million tons. With the modern development of earth moving machinery it has been found possible to adopt opencast mining method which when resorted to would be able to produce about 1000 tons of lignite per day and reserves would last for more than half a century from now onwards. This production would help immensely not only in thermal power generation at various centres but supplies can be earmarked for some small scale industries and for lime and brick burning kilns located at various places in the State. It is estimated that sales can profitably be made at Rs. 18/- per ton. In the transportation of lignite a difficulty is likely to be experienced as it disintegrates on exposure to air.

This drawback can, however, be met by briquetting such production as needs longer transportation. Experiments have been carried out at Nazirabad Coal Company, Assam, in Lurgi Plant in Germany, and also at the National Fuel Research Institute, Bigwadih, whereby it has been established that the lignite is amenable to successful briquetting and that the production of a ton of briquettes would require about 2 tons of lignite.

The entire scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 200 lakhs inclusive of capital and running expenditure over the Plan period.

The scheme is expected to bring production by the middle of the third year of the Plan to 500 tons per day of lignite and from the fourth year the output can be stepped up to 1,000 tons per day. It is proposed that out of this production about 600 tons would be used for the production of briquettes while the balance quantity could be utilised as such at the thermal power generating stations in the vicinity.

(2) *Mica Grinding Plant at Bhilwara*—Rajasthan produces about 1,000 tons of cut mica every year entailing a rejection of about 4,000 tons of waste and scrap mica which today is thrown in dumps. The scheme aims at establishing a mica grinding plant (by wet process). The annual requirements of ground mica have so far been imported from foreign sources and no attempt has been made to initiate a wet grinding mill. Wet ground mica has many industrial applications, particularly in the manufacture of rubber tyres and other rubber goods, paints, enamels, plastics, lubricants, roofing tiles etc. The waste mica can fetch a fairly good value from about Rs. 300/- to Rs. 500/- per ton, only if scientifically and properly ground to about 200 to 300 meshs by wet grinding process. The scheme with a total cost of Rs. 10.45 lakhs envisages production at a rate of 10 tons of ground mica per day i.e., 3,000 tons per year. The cost of grinding is estimated at Rs. 100/- per ton and technical know how is proposed to be sought in collaboration with leading world producers.

(3) *Acclimation plant for Fuller's Earth at Shri Kolayat*—There are large deposits of Fuller's Earth in Rajasthan in Bikaner

and Jodhpur Divisions and high quality Fuller's Earth is being produced for the last 30 years or so in this State. The present rate of annual production averages six thousand tons only. It has been established that Fuller's Earth is an important raw material for refineries and vegetable oil refining process, but the mineral used for this purpose requires activation which enhances its physical properties and increases its potentiality for colour absorption. Most of it is imported under patent trade names from foreign countries. The activated under patent trade names from foreign countries. The activated Fuller's Earth also serves as a filler and carrier for insecticides, etc. Experiments carried out at the instance of the State Government at the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, and the Central Laboratory for Scientific and Industrial Research, Hyderabad, for 'activation' have shown excellent results on mineral samples from Rajasthan and as a result of these investigations it is considered that the Fuller's Earth of this State is eminently suitable for activation. The imported activated Fuller's Earth costs about Rs. 20/- to Rs. 30/- per cwt. The total import costs about Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs per year; this amount can be easily saved by the production of high quality activated Fuller's Earth in the country. The requirements of water and power will be met from the local sources. The sulphuric acid, another important ingredient required for activation purpose, will be obtained from sulphuric acid manufacturing plants in India.

(4) *Re-organisation and Expansion of the Department of Mines and Geology.*—With the various development schemes envisaged in the Plan, the present strength of the Department of Mines and Geology will need to be suitably increased. It is proposed that a Deputy Director (Technical), Mining Engineer, Geologist, Assistant Drilling Engineer, and other subordinate staff will be engaged for co-ordination and successful completion of the projects. It is also proposed to further strengthen prospecting and mineral survey work to assess the mineral potential of the State.

(5) *Prospecting Equipment.*—The equipment at present in possession of the Department of Mines and Geology is insufficient to carry out fully all the detailed prospecting and investigations programme as envisaged under the Plan. It is proposed that some units of equipment be obtained to intensify prospecting operations. It is expected that with the help of this equipment, a number of areas will be more fully investigated regarding their mineral resources.

(6) *Quarry Improvement.*—Rajasthan has been famous for its building stone deposits for the last several centuries. Excellent quality of sandstones of white, fawn, red and spotted colours are obtained from this State. Lime making is an established mineral industry in the State. Unfortunately, most of the quarries are located in hilly areas and the quarrymen working on them lack equipment and adequate finance. The regular quarrying activity does not leave with them enough margin of profit which they may be able to ply back in the development of the quarry. It has been found that hundreds of these quarries require improvement for cleaning of faces, removal of debris or opening of new faces etc. It is proposed that simple

equipment for this purpose be made available to them in a planned manner and used on 'no profit no loss basis' to attain specific improvement as required for scientific and systematic working. Necessary technical guidance would also be available to them through the technical personnel of the department.

Among the schemes for the mineral development is included the purchase of equipment for prospecting. The objective in view is to carry out detailed departmental investigations and research on the mineral occurrences in the State. As would be clear from the foregoing paras there are a number of mineral deposits in Rajasthan which have not been prospected at depth, nor the low grade mineral deposits have been explored to any extent regarding their quantity, quality and marketability. The scheme would form a sort of research and investigation programme by the departmental personnel in the mining geological field.

XI. ROADS

I. *First Five Year Plan.*

1. The First Five Year Plan for roads was sanctioned for a ceiling expenditure of Rs. 550 lakhs against which roughly a sum of Rs. 500 lakhs has been spent according to the figures of expenditure available at present. The physical targets that have been achieved in the above period are as under:—

S. No.	Type of surface	Mileage constructed during First Five Year Plan		
		Original works	Improvement	Total
1.	Black topped	32	435	467
2.	Water Bound Macadam	642	655	1297
3.	Gravelled	537	4	541
4.	Fair Weather	93	—	93
	Total	1304	1094	2398

II. *Second Five Year Plan : Outline.*

2. Though it is admitted that the achievement in respect of roads in the First Plan is satisfactory but in view of the requirements of the State, we are still to go a long way. The District Planning Committees sent up their requirements of roads estimated to cost Rs. 35 crores excluding the outlay on Bhakra Roads roughly estimated at Rs. 3 crores. But as the Planning Commission have allocated only a sum of Rs. 899 lakhs including the outlay on Bhakra Roads, the Roads programme as envisaged previously had to be curtailed drastically.

3. The expenditure under different sub-heads of the plan is proposed to be as under:—

1.	Work in progress	Rs. 342.00 lakhs.
2.	New Works	
	(a) Bitumen treatment of existing roads.	Rs. 111.00 lakhs.
	(b) New roads	Rs. 265.00 lakhs.
3.	Roads in Bhakra area	Rs. 100.00 lakhs.
4.	Approach roads to towns and villages	Rs. 20.00 lakhs.
5.	Approach roads to mines and quarries	Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
6.	Cross drainage works on the existing roads	Rs. 41.00 lakhs.
7.	Tools and Plant	Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
		Rs. 899.00 lakhs.

Main aspects of the Plan.

4. It is proposed to complete all the works that were included in the First Plan and carried forward in the Second Plan, during the next five years. In some cases, estimated cost of the work is expected to exceed the amount sanctioned in the First Plan and necessary provision for completing such works has been made in the Second Plan. But the excess in general is small compared to the cost of the entire scheme.

5. Rajasthan has an extreme arid climate with scanty rainfall in most of the regions. It has been found that, with the present-day traffic, the metalled surface gets cut up quickly involving high maintenance cost. In order to preserve the existing metalled surface and also to reduce the high recurring expenditure, it is proposed to set apart adequate funds for black topping the existing metalled roads.

6. It is programmed to connect all the Tehsil and Sub-Divisional headquarters and also most of the villages with a population of 5000 and above to the road system of the State. It may be mentioned that some of the other States have proposed to link up villages having a population of 500 persons to their road system. The striking contrast clearly indicates the need for more roads in Rajasthan. It is hoped that the position would be reviewed at a later date and the Plan expenditure increased so as to meet the pressing need of roads in this State.

7. Despite the inadequacy of funds even to cover the outlay on the construction or improvement of the more important highways, roads of lesser importance have also been considered in the Plan in view of the pressing needs of communication in the interior of the State. These roads will be taken up at the end of the Plan period and carried forward for completion in the next Plan. If, however, additional funds are forthcoming these will also be completed in the Plan period.

8. The Plan does not include road schemes proposed to be taken up against the Central Road Fund grant and Interstatal, Strategic and National Highway programmes.

9. The physical targets that are estimated to be achieved are as under:—

S. No.	Type of surface	Original wors	Improvement	Total Mileage 1956-61.
1.	Black topped	98	1075	1173
2.	Metalled Road	1402	628	2030
3.	Gravelled road	754	107	861
4.	Fair Weather Road	—	—	—
	Total.	2254	1810	4064

10. Most of the rivers in Rajasthan are seasonal. It is only during three months that rivers like Banas, Chambal and Mahi hold up traffic. The other rivers interrupt the flow of traffic only for a few hours only, that too for not more than six times a year. Bridging of rivers on a large scale is not, therefore, given a high priority in the Plan. However, there is a separate proposal under consideration of Government for construction of some of the important Major Bridges against the central Road Fund allocation. The Plan includes provision for construction of Causeways, Minor Bridges and Submersible Bridges on some of the existing important roads. It is true that the provision made for cross drainage work is comparatively small, but in view of the limited availability of funds and the pressing need of more roads in the interior, this was inevitable. If, however, the Plan ceiling is raised, adequate allocation will be made for cross-drainage works out of the additional funds.

11. Provision for construction of approach roads linking up some of the important towns with the Rail heads or main roads, and also giving access to the mines and quarries, has been made in the Plan.

13. Distribution of expenditure has been made for each district the factors determining the same being: (1) Population (2) Area (3) Length of the roads at the end of the First Plan (4) Amount spent on roads during the First Plan (5) Vehicular traffic in the district (6) Cost of construction of roads and (7) Special needs of the area.

XII. EDUCATION

At the time of the introduction of the First Five Year Plan in Part A States, we were mainly engaged in our integrational problems, contingent upon the unification of several Education Departments inherited from the covenanting princely States, in various stages of development and backwardness, into a unified department of education in a new state of democratic dispensation and deficit economy. This delayed the preparation and commencement of our First Plan of education which, circumstanced as we were, could not but be modest, designed in hurry, without adequate staff for planning and execution and without the help of proper statistics or a survey of our urgent educational needs. We, therefore, have much leeway to make.

Level of development at the end of First Plan.

Our First Plan provided for an expenditure of 273.5 lakhs on State Plan and 163.00 lakhs on centrally sponsored schemes totalling to 436.5 lakhs. By the end of 1951-56 we would have spent 271.99 and 163 lakhs respectively on the Plan. Quantitatively we will be having by the end of the First Plan, 14 Degree and Postgraduate Colleges, 27 Intermediate Colleges, 227 High Schools, 824 Middle Schools, 7,238 Primary Schools, 2 Engineering Colleges, 2 Ayurvedic Colleges, 13 Sanskrit Colleges and 95 Sanskrit Pathshalas. There will be 2 Training Colleges for graduates and post-graduates (one with M. Ed. courses and provision for research), both with arrangements for providing training in basic education, 12 Basic Training Schools for Matriculates and 1 C.T. College.

The percentage of school-going children in age-group 6-11 would be about 36.5; in the age-group 11-14 about 10 and in 14-17 about 2.

This expansion falls short of all-India level of achievements.

Speaking qualitatively, we like other States are confronted with the acute problem of falling academic standards in schools and colleges and in attitudes of students to social behaviour and work.

In Primary Education, we have not made any headway in Basic Education. Our Secondary system needs immediate consolidation, gearing up and reorientation. Supervision has been inadequate because of inadequate staff and preponderance of administrative load. Schools have, therefore, gone to a large extent without guidance. Discipline though not as bad as in some other States, needs great toning up. Development of spiritual and moral values in the modern democratic context in teachers and pupils alike, calls for sustained effort and attention. Teachers' social and economic status as well as their quality of work have to be improved.

The N.C.C., A.C.C., Scouting and Guiding along with cultural activities have been popular but could not make greater headway

because of financial stringency. There has been no organised effort at the development of sport owing to the dearth of trained personnel, lack of playgrounds and a State Organisation. Social Service Labour Camps have done fairly well.

In the field of University Education, qualitative improvement and research work has been lacking. There is no arrangement where real first class talent among college youths could be nurtured, reared and cultivated to its height as is evidenced not only by the absence of our students from making a mark in all-India competitions and tests but in their ineptitude in other departments of life as well.

Long term objectives

It is, therefore, necessary that we lay down our long term objectives clearly and definitely both in the matter of quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement. Looking ahead with a practical eye, without being unduly timid or visionary, we would define them as follows:—

Pre-Primary Education.

1. To assist establishment of private pre-primary institutions with liberal aid;

Primary Education.

2. To bring entire age-group 6-11 to schools in 15 years i.e. raise enrolment from 36.5% to 100%;

3. To raise coverage of age-group 11-14 to 50% in 15 years i.e. from 10% to 50%;

Basic Education.

4. To convert all existing Primary schools into Basic schools, and Middle schools into Junior Basic within 10 years. New Primary and Middle schools to be of the Basic type during this period;

5. To turn 25% of Junior High Schools into Post-Basic;

Secondary Education.

6. To increase enrolment of age-group 14-17 from 2% to 30% in 15 years;

7. To convert all High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools in 15 years;

8. To have 75 Multi-purpose Higher Secondary Schools by the end of the Third Plan;

University Education.

9. To develop research work and scientific investigations in specified branches of study at divisional postgraduate colleges;

10. To have a first grade State College at State Headquarters to cater to the educational needs of selective first rate talented youth of the State with generous financial help;

Technical and Vocational Education.

11. To establish one Polytechnic in each division;

12. To have one Junior Technical school in each district;

13. To have an Agricultural School in each of the large bund-canal areas;

Cultural Education.

14. To have a first rate Shilp Kala Kendra;

15. To establish a Dance, Drama and Music Academy in the State;

16. To assist institutions in the districts which are engaged upon development of art;

17. To establish industrial, village school and regional museums;

Physical Education.

18. To establish a Physical Education College to train Physical Instructors;

19. To develop Rajasthan Sports Council to co-ordinate, organise and assist in the improvement of sport, atheletics and healthy recreation;

20. To cover each Tehsil with a Social Welfare Centre—adult literacy classes and Library service to spread out in each Tehsil-block;

Teachers Training.

21. To have 50 Training Schools by the end of the Third Plan to produce trained personnel for Basic Schools; and

22. (a) To organise audio-visual education libraries in each district;

(b) To build up vocational guidance bureau in divisional towns;

(c) To organize seminars, in-service training courses, short training camps etc. for the benefit of teachers, and Social Work, Labour and Leadership training camps for students.

Besides this physical expansion which will provide increased educational facilities at all levels and improve employment potentiality of school population, it is contemplated to concentrate on qualitative improvement of school and college education, to stop lowering academic standards and to resuscitate spiritual and moral values in

the students so that the national average may rise in keeping with the material prosperity and international prestige of the country. This will need wide continuous active supervision of work in schools, enhancement of teachers' economic status and professional efficiency and integrity, provision of creative work to pupils, proper use of leisure for healthy joyful life, training in democratic living and virtues and grounding in fundamental education for a free world society on the basis of national solidarity and unity.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Under the Second Five Year Plan, we propose taking-up 50 schemes under 9 major heads. Efforts have been made to catch up with the development programme which we have missed in the First Five Year Plan.

The total outlay of 9 crores as sanctioned by the Planning Commission has been spread-over during the whole Plan period. The main targets proposed under Second Five Year Plan are:—

1. *Pre-Primary Education.*

   Establishment of a Training Institute.

2. *Primary and Basic Education.*

   (a) Opening of 5000 single teacher schools and appointment of 2500 additional teachers; providing facilities for additional enrolment of 3 lakhs of childern of 6-11 age-up.

   (b) 2500 schools to be converted into Basic Type.

   (c) 3000 schools to be made Craft-Centred.

   (d) Establishment of 25 new Basic Teachers Training schools.

3. *Secondary Education.*

   (a) 250 Primary Schools to be upgraded as Middle Schools.

   (b) 50 Middle Schools to be converted into Higher Secondary.

   (c) 30 High Schools to be converted into Higher Secondary.

   (d) 15 High Schools to be converted into Multi-purpose Higher Secondary Schools.

   (e) Short Course Training.

4. *Technical and Vocational Education (Non-University).*

   (a) Polytechnic Schools with Mining Course 2.

   (b) Junior Technical Schools 4.

   (c) Development of M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.

   (i) Conversion of 3 years degree course into 4 years.

(ii) Condensed Overseers Course.

(d) Establishment of Technical Directorate.

5. University Education.

(a) Establishment of Rajasthan College.

(b) Raising of 3 Girls Inter Colleges to Degree standard.

6. Social Education.

(a) 4 new Janta Colleges with mobile sections.

(b) Setting-up of District Organisation.

(c) Opening 200 rural libraries.

7. Physical Training.

Establishment of a Physical Education Training College.

8. Physical Education.

(a) Setting-up of Central and District Organisations.

(b) Construction of a Stadium at Jaipur.

9. Miscellaneous.

(a) Establishment of a Vocational Guidance Bureau.

(b) Development of Music, Dance, Drama and Fine Arts Academy. 1

(c) Schools for Handicapped.

(d) Development of A.C.C., N.C.C., Scouting and Guiding.

(e) Establishment of a Rajasthan Sports Council.

(f) Improvement of teaching of science in High Schools. 25

(g) Improvement of libraries in schools.

(h) Improvement of scinence equipment.

(i) Development of Agencies of Informal Education.

(j) Science clubs. 25

(k) Children's clubs.

(l) Youth clubs.

(m) Production and distribution of literature for children and adults.

(n) Youth hostels.

(o) Strengthening of administrative and supervisory staff.

(p) Deputy Directorate of Social Education with district organisation.

(q) Deputy Directorate of Physical Education with district organisation.

(r) Strengthening of Planning Section.

(s) Appointment of supervisors @ 1 per 50 schools.

(t) Strengthening of Head Office, Inspectorates and Supervisory Staff.

This Plan to be effective will need corelation and co-ordination with other sectors of the State Plan. It is difficult to give details or extent of this co-ordination as it will be a growing process, but if education has to play its part in the developing economy of the State we shall have to establish liaison with other sectors to provide educational personnel or skilled labour of the required type and calibre for the execution of other departmental programmes, and in our turn to receive co-operation for the execution of our Plan. For example, in order to increase educated employment and enable skilled personnel turned out from schools to settle down in work, we shall have to keep tally of employment potentiality in private or public industrial sector in the State; with the development of cottage industries for settling school products in trades and crafts; with the Agriculture Department for settling them on land. Our building programme shall have to go hand in hand with the Public Works Department programme. The Medical and Public Health sector will provide medical inspection and follow-up in schools. In our turn we shall have to render help in social welfare and literacy work undertaken by the Community Projects Administration.

Requirements of material and equipment.

Materials required for our programme are as under:—

Coal	8,304 Tons.
Steel	2,645 Tons.
Cement	1,252 Tons.
Timber	1,08,000 Cft.
Bricks	1,90,00,000

Outlay under the Plan.

The outlay under the Plan will be 9 crores. Consistent with our yearly achievements and spending capacity, it may, however, be possible to extend the scope of this outlay in its totality with the concurrence of the Government of India, Ministry of Education.

Personnel and Training.

We have provided for 25 more Training Schools to produce trained teachers, and to train the new and old primary school teachers

at the rate of 2,500 a year. These will be in addition to our training capacity of 1,200 every year from our existing schools.

We, in addition, have provided for Refresher and In-service Training, Seminars and Short Training Camps.

Employment potential.

We will be employing 24,069 persons during the Plan period.

Main recommendations on Policy and Organisation.

Our general policy in different sectors of the Education Plan, therefore, will be, in brief as follows:—

(1) to spread Primary Education of the Basic type to cover entire age-group in 15 years;

(2) to introduce progressively Basic education in Middle and Junior High Schools;

(3) to adopt Government of India policy of having a 3 year Higher Secondary course followed by a 3 years First Degree course;

(4) to consolidate and improve Secondary Education in consonance with the Secondary Education Commission Recommendations;

(5) to develop Technical and Vocational Education in the State;

(6) to provide opportunities on a larger scale for cultural, physical and recreational education; and

(7) while helping University to develop research and scientific investigations after postgraduate level, to establish a first rate college for brilliant students with all educational facilities and high power staff with financial help to needy brilliant students.

Organisation.—In order to execute the Plan effectively on time and without lapses, and supervise its working, the directional staff and the inspectorates with supervisors at the rate of 1 per 30 schools will be increased. A Deputy Director for Social Education and another for Physical Education will be added. A Directorate for Technical Education is also contemplated. Planning Section with its statistical, Accounting and Implementation branches shall be strengthened.

Conclusion.—Our Plan is modest in relation to our urgent educational needs. Belonging till a few years ago to a feudal order wherein educational facilities were circumscribed and limited for many reasons, the urge in the masses that has been released after achievement of democracy for wider, better and more comprehensive education is wide-spread and keen. It has to be satisfied under

democratic conditions if it has to grow from strength to strength. Each has to play its part well, the public in affording co-operation to execute the Plan, the department to rise to the occasion to deliver the goods and the Central and State Ministries of Education to find money for the projects.

SCHEMES.

Pre-Primary Education.—It is proposed to establish a Training Centre for teachers for Pre-Primary Education, which will impart training to 50 pupils every year.

A provision of Rs. 80,000/- under non-recurring head has been made for assistance to private institutions doing useful work in the field of Pre-Primary Education. About 15 institutions are expected to derive benefit from this scheme.

Primary and Basic Education.—It is proposed to open 5,000 single teacher primary schools and provision has been made for 2,500 additional teachers for extension classes during the Plan period. This will enable us to carry-forward enrolment from 7 lakhs in schools to 10 lakhs i.e. from 30.5% to about 50%.

For Basic Education, we do not propose to open new schools but to convert 2,500 of the old ones into Basic so that these schools may be spread over in suitable areas.

Against the Government of India suggestion to convert 25% of the existing schools into Basic schools, we have planned to make 3,000 such schools as craft centred for easy switch over to the Basic education in due course.

In order to provide intensive Basic education, we shall be selecting 30 units of 100 villages each and put one of our 30 Basic schools round about each unit. By placement of teachers we shall see that they provide for universal education to 6-11 age-group in them and to 40% of the age-group of 11-14.

We have 12 Teachers Training Schools which have been converted into Basic Teachers Training Schools in the year 1955-56. These schools are inadequate to cope with the demand of the Department for trained teachers.

The turn out of one school is 100 teachers, and the maximum number that these schools can turn out is 1,200 in a year i.e. 6,000 during whole of the 2nd Plan period.

We have at present about 11,600 untrained teachers and during the Plan period 10,000 more teachers are to be employed for the primary and lower secondary classes. They have all to be trained.

It is proposed to open 25 more schools under the Second Plan, 10 in 1956-57, 10 in 1957-58 and 5 in 1958-59.

These schools, combined with the existing schools, will be able to give us trained teachers as below:—

1955-56	12×100	=1,200
1956-57	(12+10)×100	=2,200
1957-58	(22+10)×100	=3,200
1958-59	(32+5)×100	=3,700
1959-60	37×100	=3,700
1960-61	37×100	=3,700
	Total	17,700

For the remaining untrained teachers, specially for those who have crossed the age-limit for full-term training, Short-term Training courses are proposed to be organised from the year 1957-58.

At every divisional headquarter two Short-Term courses, each of 5 months' duration, are proposed to be organised. During each of the terms, 100 candidates will be trained. The total number of teachers thus trained would be about 200×5×4=4,000.

The cost on these courses is estimated at Rs. 45,000×5=2,25,000 for one year, the total for the Plan period thus coming to 9 lakhs. The details are being worked out.

This scheme will give employment to 25 postgraduates, 250 graduates, 50 matriculates and 325 class IV servants.

Secondary Education.—For Lower Secondary Education we propose converting 250 of our Primary Schools to Middle standard at a cost of Rs. 36.67 lakhs; we are upgrading 50 of our Middle Schools and 30 of our High Schools to Higher Secondary.

We also propose taking up conversion of our 10 High Schools and Inter Colleges into Multipurpose Schools with 30 optional groups of courses and these schools will be converted @5 each year in 1956-57, 1958-59 and 1960-61.

Technical and Vocational Education.—Under Technical and Vocational Education, we propose 2 Poly-techniques with existing courses attached to them at a total cost of Rs. 41.00 lakhs.

We also propose opening 4 Junior Technical Schools for training youngmen in different trades to avoid their knocking at the doors of Government offices for petty jobs. We propose to place these schools one in each of the divisions in the State.

Provision has been made for the establishment of a Board of Technical Education, the functions of which will be to conduct the examinations and to control and supervise these technical schools.

A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs during the Plan period has been made for scholarships for technical studies and it is proposed to give

scholarships to about 20 students—4 every year. These scholarships will be meant for studies in the country and also abroad.

University Education.—Under University Education (Arts and Science), we propose upgrading 3 existing Girls' Inter Colleges to the Degree standard, and a provision of Rs. 17.47 lakhs has been made for the development of Degree and Post graduate studies in other existing colleges.

Under Higher Professional and Technological institutions, it is proposed to establish a Physical Education Training College at Jaipur as we have hardly any trained physical instructors in our schools and colleges and this essential aspect of education has been neglected.

Under this scheme, a provision of Rs. 13.32 lakhs has been made for the development of M.B.M. Engineering College at Jodhpur and also a provision of Rs. 1.02 lakhs has been made to up-grade the Training College at Bikaner to B. Ed. standard.

Social Education.—We have hardly any organization for Social Education in the State and whatever work is done by or Adult Education Officer and the Chief Social Education Officer in the Community Project areas needs expansion.

It is, therefore, proposed that these 2 departments for Social Education should be amalgamated with a Deputy Director of Social Education at the head. Under this Deputy Director, we propose appointing a District Social Education Organisor of the cadre of Deputy Inspector of schools in each of the districts. This District Social Education Organiser will work directly under the Inspectors of Schools who will, in their turn, for this purpose be controlled by the Deputy Director of Social Education.

Four new Janta Colleges are proposed to be established in the Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner and Kotah Divisions with Mobile wings attached to them. There is already one Janta College in Udaipur Division and Mobile wings will be attached to this college during the Second Five Year Plan.

The Audio Visual Education which is an important part of Social Education has found its place in the Second Five Year Plan though only a very small amount of Rs. 4.98 lakhs has been provided for it. Under this scheme, we propose to establish a Central Library for Audio Visual Education which will have in stock films and film-strips and other Audio Visual Aids. These Aids would be lent to the organizations which become members of the Library, and to educational institutions for being shown to the students.

Under this scheme, we also propose to supply radios to the Multipurpose schools and other Higher Secondary schools.

It is also proposed to train about 500 teachers from our schools in Audio Visual Education and a suitable provision has been made for this purpose.

We have already established a Central Library, Regional Libraries and 24 District Libraries. In the Second Five Year Plan, we propose to establish 200 rural libraries which will cover all our tehsils.

We also propose to produce literature dealing with subjects relating to Social Education. About 40 books will be produced and a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs during the Plan period has been kept for this purpose.

Physical Education.—For the development of Physical Education in the State, it is proposed to have a skeleton Organisation to start with during the Second Five Year Plan. This organization will have a Deputy Director of Physical Education, and he will have under him 5 Deputy Inspectors and 5 Deputy Inspectresses.

It is also proposed to construct a stadium at Jaipur at the cost of Rs. 4.60 lakhs in the years 1957-58 and 58-59.

Miscellaneous.—Under the head Miscellaneous, we have 16 schemes.

A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been made for the improvement of teaching of science in 25 schools @5000/- per school.

A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for the improvement of libraries in 100 schools @2000/- for each school.

A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been made for assistance to private institutions in which the condition of the building and equipment is poor. Assistance is proposed for enabling improvement in teaching conditions.

A provision of Rs. 3.27 lakhs has been made for the development, rather establishment of agencies of informal education. We shall be establishing Youth Clubs, Science Clubs and Children's Clubs.

A provision of Rs. 2.97 lakhs has been made for the establishment of a Vocational Guidance Bureau and the appointment of counsellors in the Multipurpose schools. The functions of the Bureau will be to advise the students while selecting the courses of studies keeping in mind the professions which they are to take-up.

Counsellors, one at each of the Multipurpose schools, will be appointed to guide and advise the students to select right courses of studies.

It will be the duty of the Bureau as well as the Counsellor to test properly the intelligence and inclincation of the student for a particular profession. Provision has been made for adequate equipment for such testing.

There have been fine traditions in the field of Music, Dance and Fine Arts in Rajasthan, but because of lack of patronage and want of

funds, interest in this field is declining today. To give a fillip to Music, Dance and Fine Arts, a provision has been made for establishing a Shilp Kala Vidyalaya at a total cost of Rs. 4.18 lakhs and for the establishment of a Sangeet Maha Vidyalaya at a cost of Rs. 1.08 lakhs. Provision of 3.60 lakhs has been made for giving aid to private institutions doing useful work in the field of Music, Dance, Drama and Fine Arts.

A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for conferences of teachers and seminars of headmasters, and for Refresher courses for teachers.

There is already one school for the handicapped children in the State and it is proposed to open 2 more during the Second Five Year Plan at a total cost of Rs. 2.72 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made for the implementation of centrally sponsored schemes which we may receive from time to time during the Second Five Year Plan.

Five Youth Hostels are proposed to be established at places of recreational value. Youths of the State can use these in vacations and special arrangements will be made on request. A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has been made for scholarships and stipends to students. it is expected that about 1800 students will benefit from this scheme. Such scholarships, worth Rs. 2 lakhs, will be given every year.

A provision of Rs. 175 lakhs has been made for buildings. This provision is proposed to be utilised for the construction of new buildings as well as for renovation of old buildings, some of which are inadequate and some in poor condition today. Provisional distribution of this sum has been made in the following manner:—

	Lakhs.
1. Colleges	27.00
2. Primary schools.	27.00
3. Middle schools.	17.00
4. High schools	27.00
5. Training schools	26.75
6. Special Works	12.25
7. Hostels (Loan)	17.00
8. Grant to private institutions.	21.00
	175.00

The expenditure on the buildings of the new schools and colleges and for other programmes except for the following will be met from this provision:—

1. Polytechniques.
2. Rajasthan College.
3. Multipurpose Schools.
4. Janta Colleges.
5. Stadium at Jaipur.
6. Youth Hostels.

A provision of Rs. 20.18 lakhs has been made for Supervisory and Administrative staff which includes the Planning section of the Education Department, Additional Inspectors and Dy. Inspectors, Office of the Director of Education and the Dy. Director of Social Education.

A provision of Rs. 15.10 lakhs has been made for the development of N.C.C., A.C.C., Scouting etc. About Rs. 12.60 lakhs will be made available for N.C.C. and A.C.C. development which will include the Naval and Air Wings of the N.C.C. A small amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed to be allotted for camps of the scouts and guides during the whole of the Plan period. This amount will cover subsidy for messing charges and subsidy for hiking.

Provision has also been made for the establishment of Rajasthan Sports Council, the functions of which shall be to advise and guide the activities of sports and games by recognised institutions and organisations. This Council will also organise tournaments and give advise to the educational institutions for this purpose. If finances permit, the Sports Council may also give assistance to recognised clubs for the improvement of their equipment and organisation.

XIII. MEDICAL

(A) Modern Medicine.

First Five Year Plan

Level of development of the various schemes at the end of the First Five Year Plan was as under:—

Name of Scheme	*Level of development at the end of First Five Year Plan.*
1. Dispensaries and Hospitals	430
2. Primary Health Centres	15
3. Beds in District and Divisional Hospitals	2679
4. B.C.G.	5 teams.
5. T.B. Clinics	1
6. Provincial T.B. Sanatorium	60 beds.
7. Malaria Control	2 units.
8. Public Health Laboratories	2
9. Family Planning	7 Centres.
10. Medical College	1
11. Training of Compounders—numbers trained	42
12. Training of Midwives and Auxiliary Nurse—Midwives	5 Centres.

Long Term Objectives.—The general aim of the Medical programme is to expand the curative medical services so as to bring them increasingly within easy reach of the people in the villages. Over a limited period, however, programmes have to be made in a manner so as to give maximum benefit to the largest number within the limitation of financial stringency.

Programmes of Development.—The proposals earlier submitted to the Planning Commission have had to be revised in the light of the recommendations made by the Central Ministry of Health. The

Table below sets out the schemes as now finally adopted and also gives the tentative financial allocation for the Second Plan period:—

S. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Gross Exp.	Share. Central Govt.	Share. State Govt.
	Against Schemes in Central Plan.		*Lakhs.*	
1.	Upgrading of certain Departments in Medical College, Jaipur	5.86	2.93	2.93
2.	After Care and Rehabilitation Centre for T.B. patients	6.00	3.75	2.25
3.	Isolation of Advanced cases of T.B.—200 beds	12.50	5.00	7.50
4.	Family Planning (175 centres)	26.185	14.155	12.03
5.	Child Guidance Clinic	1.50	.75	.75
6.	N.M.C.P.—6 Units	—	—	35.20
7.	Expansion of Medical College	56.80	39.44	17.36
8.	Training of Dais (3 centres)	1.50	.50	1.00
	Total	110.345	66.525	79.02
	In the State Plan.			
9.	Training of Auxiliary Nurse—Midwives (5 centres)	8.20	4.00	4.20
10.	Integration of Public Health with Basic course in Nursing	1.72	1.22	.50
11.	Training of Auxiliary Health workers	4.60	2.60	2.00
12.	T.B. Clinics	19.00	1.50	17.50
13.	T.B. Demonstration Centre	7.00	2.50	4.50
14.	Dental Clinics	9.40	4.30	5.10
15.	Public Health Laboratories	10.00	6.50	3.50
16.	School Health	5.00	—	—
17.	80 Primary Health Units	90.00	56.10	33.90
	Total	154.92	78.72	71.20
	Provision in the State Plan on account of the above schemes	79.02+154.92=233.94 lakhs.		

Provision which should be made for schemes which do not qualify for Central Assistance.

S. No.	Name of Schemes.	Total.
1.	Staff for implementation	1.40
2.	P.N.R.C. Training	4.60
3.	Opening of 42 Dispensaries	1.73
4.	Nutrition Survey	2.62
5.	District and Divisional Hospitals	24.00
6.	Buildings for New Dispensaries and repairs to old ones	4.00
7.	Provincial T.B. Senatoria	10.00
8.	Provision for Inservice Training of Doctors	2.00
9.	Provision for participation in future Government of India Schemes	1.00
	Total Rs.	51.35 lakhs.

Grand Total:—(State Plan).

79.02+154.92+51.35=285.29 lakhs.

Brief description of Schemes of Development.

(1) *Up-grading of Certain Departments in the Medical College and Expansion of the Medical College.*—In order to meet the increased demand of staff for the programmes of development it is necessary to expand the Medical College to turn out the requisite number of doctors etc. It is proposed to expand the Medical College at Jaipur so as to admit 30 more students every year. The programme of expansion and up-grading has been prepared involving a total expenditure of approximately 62 lakhs.

(2) *Medical Aid in Rural Areas.*—The State is to have approximately 200 Development Blocks by 1961. Of these approximately 46 will have been converted into C. D. Blocks by 1961. These 46 C.D. Blocks will have a Primary Health Centre each according to the pattern envisaged by the Community Projects Administration. Therefore, in order that the balance number of the 154 Blocks which will be of the N.E.S. pattern should have a Primary Health Centre each, we would require 154 Primary Health Centres in the Medical Programme. However, the kind of Primary Health Centre that is proposed by the Central Ministry of Health for N.E.S. Blocks involves a higher out-lay as ambulance services and transport facilities for the staff are also provided. In view of the limited funds available it is proposed to open only 80 Primary Health Units in the N.E.S. Blocks. The balance area will be covered by dispensaries.

The District Hospitals are also proposed to be expanded so as to have a minimum of 50 general beds and 20 maternity beds. Every District Hospital will be equipped with X-ray and Laboratory Services and as far as possible with Eye and Antirabic Departments. Certain essential equipment will also be provided for every District Hospital.

This essential equipment is to comprise of the following items:—

1. X-ray Machine.
2. Operation table Hydraulic.
3. Operation lamp shadowless ceiling.
4. Operation lamp shadowless ceiling portable.
5. Steriliser High Pressure.
6. Sterilizer Instruments (2).
7. Trolleys—2.
8. Instruments trolleys—4.
9. Bottle rack (Glass shelves)—4.
10. Refrigerator.
11. Dental equipment.
12. Food Trolley (2).
13. Surgical Instruments.
14. 50 beds.
15. 50 bed lockers.
16. Laboratory equipment including microscope, centrifuge machine, cell counter etc.
17. Linen including blankets 40 beds.
18. Eye instruments.

If funds permit, the District Hospitals will also be provided with ambulances.

Expansion and improvements are also be to carried out in the Divisional Hospitals some of which will have Specialist Sections for Surgery.

(3) *Control of Diseases.*—(*a*) *Tuberculosis.*—Rajasthan with a population of over 153 lakhs has approximately 1.5 lakhs of T.B. patients. Facilities for investigation of these cases are necessary at all District Headquarters.

Owing to the stringency of funds 6 T.B. Clinics are proposed to be opened during the Second Plan period at Jaipur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kotah, Alwar and Bharatpur. These Clinics will conduct full investigation of cases. A regular programme of case finding and referral will be carried out.

Besides these Clinics it will be necessary to establish a T.B. Demonstration Centre for Training of T.B. workers of all categories and to demonstrate the latest techniques in association with the Medical College.

Such patients as are considered unsuitable for admission to the T.B. Sanatorium will be isolated at 10 different Centres in the State. During the Plan period it will not be possible to provide more than 200 Isolation Beds all over the State.

In a State which covers an area of 1.3 lakh sq. miles it is obvious that well staffed T.B. Sanatoria, diversified over the entire State, are essential. During the Second Plan period the existing Sanatorium at Jaipur is to be strengthened and a new Sanatorium, at present under construction at Bari (Udaipur) is to be completed.

The Sanatorium at Bari is ultimately proposed to have 200 beds. However, during the Second Plan period both the Sanatoria will have to be equipped within the ceiling of 10 lakhs proposed for the Sanatoria.

After Care and Rehabilitation of T.B. patients is also proposed to be taken up. Only one Centre for this purpose is proposed during the Second Plan period.

(b) *Malaria.*—It is estimated that approximately 80 lakhs of the State's population is at risk against malaria. The National Malaria Control programme which was started in the First Five Year Plan is to be continued on an expanded scale in the Second Plan period. It is estimated that by the end of the Second Plan period the entire population at risk will have been covered by the programme.

(4) *Public Health Laboratories.*—One Public Health Laboratory for analysis of food and water and for other bacteriological examinations is to be provided at every District Headquarter during the Second Plan. Accordingly, we would require 21 new Laboratories during the Second Plan period.

(5) *Family Planning.*—Considerable importance is attached to this programme during the Second Plan period. 25 Urban Centres and 150 Rural Centres are proposed during the Second Plan period.

(6) *Dental Clinics.*—In view of the incidence of dental diseases it is proposed to have a Dental Clinic attached with each District Hospital in the State by the end of the Second Plan period.

(7) *School Health.*—A tentative provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made under this head. Work initially is to be commenced in selected N.E.S. Blocks where school going children will be covered by this programme. If necessary, savings accruing under other Heads of the Medical Programme will be channelised to this very vital scheme.

Child Guidance Clinic.—In order to have some nucleus organisation by the end of the Second Plan period, it is proposed to open one such Clinic attached to the Medical College and Hospital at Jaipur. This Clinic will look after the mental health of pre-school and school going children. The Clinic will also conduct research and investigation in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Training Programmes.—Training programmes have been assigned high priority in the Medical Plan.

During the Second Plan it is proposed to train 500 compounders, 200 sanitary Inspectors, 400 Midwives, 100 Aux. Health Workers and approximately 9,000 Dais. These numbers make it evident that the

entire success of the Medical Plan depends upon the availability of trained staff according to the schedule drawn.

The existing P.N.R.C. Classes at Jaipur and Jodhpur are to be expanded to admit 100 trainees every year. The existing 5 Centres for the Training of Aux. Nurses and Midwives are to be expanded so as to admit 30 trainees at each Centre. A special programme for the training of Aux. Health Workers also forms a part of the Plan. It is estimated that approximately 100 such workers will be trained for service in the Development Blocks.

Inservice training of Doctors and Specialists is also proposed during the Second Plan period.

Targets and their relation to other sectors.—The main targets as have been enumerated above bear close relation to other sectors as follows:—

(a) *Communications.*—The provision of medical aid to rural areas depends on how adequate the means of communication are between one village and another and also between the rural and urban areas. The roads programme is therefore closely connected with the execution of health programmes. Efficient and speedy control of epidemics and implementation of publicity programmes depend very much on adequate communications.

(b) *Education.*—Health education of the public very much depends upon the literacy of the masses. No health education programme whether by word of mouth or by other audio-visual techniques can ever be successful if the audience does not possess basic knowledge which is essential to appreciate the meaning and importance of such teaching. It is, therefore, important that general education should precede Health education programmes.

(c) *Agriculture.*—Our nutrition programme depends very much on the right development of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying and other related sectors like Fisheries, Poultry etc. To be able to improve upon the existing state of nutrition of the people so that they may be better able to resist infection and disease, provision of sufficient foods such as cereals, milk products, animal proteins etc. is essential.

(d) *Building Programme.*—The Public Works Department will be responsible for providing technical and supervisory staff to see that construction works are completed according to schedule so that the implementation of the schemes may not be held up for want of adequate buildings.

Research and Investigations.—Provision has been made in the Plan for investigation of the state of nutrition of the people. For this purpose a sample nutrition survey of 500 villages will be undertaken.

Plan Outlay.—The total outlay under the plan will be 285.00 lakhs.

Personnel.—The technical personnel required for the Second Plan is as under:—

1.	Surgeons Specialists	2
2.	Physicians Specialists	2
3.	Radiologists Specialists	2
4.	Patholigists	2
5.	Readers and Lecturers and Demonstrators	35
6.	Medical Officers	300
7.	Assistant Directors (Health)	2
8.	Assistant Public Analysts	19
9.	Health visitors	80
10.	Midwives	320
11.	Sanitary Inspectors	80
12.	Compounders	500
13.	Trained Social Workers	10
14.	T. B. Health Visitors	30
15.	Psychiatrists	4
16.	Psychiatrist Nurses	4
17.	Physiotherapists	2
18.	Statisticians	2
19.	Teachers (Handicraft)	5
20.	Technicians	100
21.	Optician	1
22.	Refractionist	1

(B) Ayurvedic Programme

The Ayurvedic Plan provides for the opening of 325 new dispensaries and consolidation of the existing ones.

The total number of dispensaries at the end of the First Five Year Plan was 494. Thus at the end of the Second Plan period we will have 819 Ayurvedic dispensaries. These are estimated to provide at least one Ayurvedic dispensary to a circle of four Village Panchayats. The dispensaries will be opened as under:—

1956-57	—	—	75
1957-58	—	—	50
1958-59	—	—	75
1959-60	—	—	70
1960-61	—	—	55

The Plan also envisages the upgrading of the existing Ayurvedic College at a total cost of Rs. 6.63 lakhs. The Ayurvedic College at Jaipur is proposed to be upgraded to a full fledged Ashtang

Ayurvedic College. It is hoped that the College will be brought to a standard which would enable it to take up research programmes.

The integration of the existing four Ayurvedic pharmacies into one standard pharmacy is proposed so that genuine and standard medicines and drugs may be prepared at this pharmacy for supply to Government dispensaries.

The following personnel will be required for the dispensaries:—

Vaidyas	325
Compounders	325

The upgrading of the College will provide additional employment as under:—

Professors	5
Lecturers	2
Demonstrators	8
Compounders	4
Nurses	2

Training of compounders and nurses has also been provided for. The existing institution is to be expanded so as to admit 100 trainees in every session.

The overall Ayurvedic Programme envisages a gross out-lay of Rs. 45 lakhs. The Central assistance expected for the upgrading and expansion of the Ayurvedic College will be over and above the ceiling for this sector in the State Plan.

XIV. PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) *Urban Water Supply.*

First Plan.—Originally a provision of only Rs. 37.5 lakhs was kept in the First Five Year Plan but later on a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme. Till the end of 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 50,34,502/- had already been spent and a further sum of Rs. 36.61 lakhs has been further spent during the year 1955-56 bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 86.96 lakhs.

Second Plan.—For the Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes included in the 2nd Plan, total funds required for completing them amount to Rs. 6.5 crores. However, it is proposed to carry out works worth Rs. 5 crores only during the 2nd Plan period and works worth Rs. 1.5 crores will be carried over to the Third Plan. Out of 5 crores proposed to be spent during the Second Plan period works worth Rs. 3.09 crores represent the spill over of the works from First Five Year Plan to the Second Five Year Plan and out of this 120 lakhs are to be met out of the grant of Rs. 6.9 crores accepted by the Planning Commission under Health Schemes. For the balance proposals will be considered under the National Water Supply and Sanitation scheme for which separate allotments will be made by the Ministry of Health, Government of India.

The phasing of expenditure for Rs. 120 lakhs will be as follows:—

Year	*Water Supply Schemes.*	*Drainage Schemes.*	*Total expenditure in lakhs.*
1956-57	47.97	—	47.97
1957-58	43.82	—	43.82
1958-59	27.08	—	27.08
1959-60	0.90	—	0.90
1960-61	—	—	—
Total say.	120.00	—	120.00

This will all be non-recurring expenditure advanced as loans to the Municipal Boards. Thus there will be no recurring expenditure on the schemes chargeable to Government.

So far in Rajasthan little progress has been made as regards Water Supply Schemes are concerned. There are 51 towns with a population of 10,000 or more covering a total population of 17,30,923. Out of these 51 towns only 5 towns have protected Water Supply and 2 towns have partially protected Water Supply.

Total population of these 7 towns is 7,67,900. During the First Plan period we started 19 schemes in new towns which will further provide protected Water Supply to a population of 3,79,731. These schemes will be carried over to the Second Plan period and completed by 1961. The estimated expenditure on completing these schemes during the Second Plan period will be Rs. 126.09 lakhs. The names of the towns and other particulars are given below:—

S.No.	*Name of Scheme.*	*Total estimated cost.*	*Amount required during 2nd Five Year Plan.*
1.	W/S Scheme Partapgarh.	4,91,500/-	4,85,831/-
2.	-do- Ganganagar.	12,00,000/-	7,80,840/-
3.	-do- Alwar.	14,50,000/-	1,48,973/-
4.	-do- Udaipur.	33,00,000/-	22,95,100/-
5.	-do- Pali.	3,00,000/-	1,07,434/-
6.	-do- Balotra.	2,41,000/-	1,47,043/-
7.	-do- Bharatpur.	16,00,000/-	11,97,577/-
8.	-do- Kishangarh.	9,01,000/-	8,57,300/-
9.	-do- Bundi.	7,00,000/-	6,03,866/-
10.	-do- Bhilwara.	18,19,000/-	15,84,678/-
11.	-do- Jhalawar.	7,45,000/-	6,96,799/-
12.	-do- Jhalrapatan.	3,61,000/-	3,60,830/-
13.	-do- Tonk.	14,26,000/-	13,19,920/-
14.	-do- Raisinghnagar.	4,48,000/-	4,47,707/-
15.	-do- Karanpur.	5,78,000/-	5,54,022/-
16.	-do- Mandawa.	3,62,000/-	3,61,683/-
17.	-do- Sangariamandi.	4,17,000/-	3,74,466/-
18.	-do- Bhadra.	1,22,500/-	24,600/-
19.	-do- Dungarpur.	2,95,440/-	2,50,784/-
	Total.	1,67,57,440/-	1,26,09,453/-

The re-organisation of Water Supply Schemes of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kotah has also been started. Funds required to complete these schemes will amount to Rs. 1,83,68,985/-.

The particulars are as given below:—

S. No.	Name of Scheme.	Total estimated cost.	Amount required during 2nd Plan.
1.	Re-organisation of Water Supply Scheme, Jaipur.	94,71,000/-	93,66,662/-
2.	-do- Jodhpur.	73,67,000/-	73,43,337/-
3.	-do. Kotah.	18,18,600/-	15,98,986/-
		1,86,56,600/-	1,83,08,985/-

New Schemes.—In case full allotment of Rs. 5 crores asked for is received from the Government of India, it is further proposed to take up new Water Supply Schemes in 20 towns of Rajasthan.

Drainage Schemes.

There is no drainage work in progress at present and works worth Rs. 2,20,00,000/- are proposed to be started during the 2nd Plan period, out of which works worth Rs. 93 lakhs will be carried out during the Second Plan period and the rest will be carried over to the 3rd Plan period. The exact allotments have yet to be received from the Government of India.

Requirements of personnel and Training programme.—Two new Divisions have already been sanctioned for Public Health Engineering branch of the P.W.D. in addition to one existing Division. It will be necessary to sanction two Divisions more during the Second Plan period. It is further proposed to train the Engineering staff at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Employment potential.—The scheme will provide employment to skilled and unskilled labour to the extent of 80,580 man months during the construction period and 11,088 man months during continuation phase.

(b) Rural Water Supply

First Plan.—During the First Plan period an allocation of one crore was provided for the construction of new wells in rural areas and restoring such old ones as needed repairs. About 1421 new wells and 4747 old wells were constructed and repaired respectively, on one-third public contribution basis.

Second Plan.—Rs. 190 lakhs are proposed to be spent for the provision of at least one hygienic drinking water well in every village in the State. This allocation represents Governmental assistance. It is estimated that people's contribution on one-thirds basis will be forthcoming over and above this out-lay.

Principal Targets.—Main targets to be achieved are as follows:—

(1) Construction of new open draw hygienic wells of 10 ft. diameter, of varying depths. 1247 wells.

(2) Repairs to and deepening of old existing wells. — 3750 wells.

(3) Providing pipe water supply to groups of villages. — 22 Schemes.

Programme of Development (Phasing):—

Works.	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	Total.
1. Construction of new wells.	249	249	249	249	251	1247
2. Repairs to old wells.	750	750	750	750	750	3750
3. Providing water supply arrangements through water lines (Schemes)	4	4	4	5	5	22
Total works.	1003	1003	1003	1004	1006	5019

Material Required:—

Item	Unit	Total 56-61.
1. Stone for masonry	Cft.	1,06,40,000 Cft.
2. Lime Mortar.	Cft.	31,20,000 Cft.
3. Cement.	Cft.	30,000 Cft.
4. Metergauge Rails.	Rft.	66,500 Rft.
5. 4" C. I. Pipe	Rft.	1,75,080 Rft.
6. 3" C. I. Pipe	Rft.	5,70,060 Rft.
7. 1" C. I. Pipe	Rft.	59,800 Rft.
8. 4" C. I. Sluice Valves	Nos.	65 Nos.
9. 3" C. I. Sluice Valves	Nos.	143 Nos.
10. Pumping sets consisting of H.P. Oil Engines with deep well type pumps capable of delivering 1200 to 1900 gallons per hour.	Nos.	66 Nos.
11. Pressed steel tanks capacity 10,000 to 15,000 gallons with 40 ft. high steel staging.	Nos.	22 Nos.

Out-lay under the Plan.—The total expenditure under the Second Five Year Plan period would amount to 190 lakhs. Over and above this out-lay public contribution is likely to total about one crore.

Employment Potential.—The following staff would be continuously employed for the execution of the scheme during the Plan period:—

Construction phase.

4	Assistant Engineers.
8	Clerks.
12	Overseers.
30	Auditors.
24	Mistries.
1000	Masons.
6	Pump Drivers.
2000	Beldars.
12	Jeep Drivers.

XV. HOUSING

There has been acute shortage of living accommodation in the urban areas from the beginning of the last war and the period thereafter. This was mainly because urban population increased by about 40 per cent during 1941-51. The housing conditions also need great improvement in rural areas.

With the growing consciousness of development and better living, the problem of providing adequate and sanitary housing has become an important programme of development.

With a view to relieving housing shortage two schemes i.e. one of Labour Housing and the other for the housing for Low Income Groups were sponsored by the Government of India during the First Five Year Plan. Main features of the schemes and targets thereunder are described below:—

(a) *Subsidised Industrial Housing.*—In the First Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 55.23 lakhs was provided for the construction of 2200 tenements. Work was started in the towns of Jaipur, Bhilwara and Pali. The number of houses to be constructed at these places was as follows:—

Towns.	*Single room tenements.*	*Double room tenements.*	*Total.*
Jaipur.	480	120	600
Bhilwara.	400	100	500
Pali.	480	180	660
	1360	400	1760

It was also proposed to construct tenements at Kishangarh but this was given-up due to closing down of the Textile Mill in this town.

The Second Five Year Plan provides a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs under this scheme and this amount will be utilised in the various industrial towns. 2760 tenements are expected to be constructed from the allotment. The phasing of the expenditure during the Second Plan period is proposed as under:—

Year.	*Single room tenements.*	*Double room tenements.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure. (lakhs).*
1957-58	600	150	750	21.57
1958-59	600	300	900	26.22
1959-60	600	300	900	26.22
1960-61	160	50	210	5.99
	1960	800	2760	80.00

(b) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme.*—This scheme seeks to provide funds through which loans will be granted to Low Income Groups to enable them to construct and own houses. The features of the scheme are:—

(a) 3 year Loans to local bodies for the acquisition and development of sites. These are repayable in 3 years with interest, at rates prevalent from time to time, and the land developed from the loan is to be given to loanees under the scheme on no profit no loss basis.

(b) 30 year Loan to persons with income not more than Rs. 6,000/- per year. The loan is repayable in 30 equated instalments of principal and interest.

In the First Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 1 crore was provided for Rajasthan during 1954. Efforts were made to give wide publicity and in spite of the late promulgation of the scheme, loans to the extent of 61.40 lakhs were granted as under involving construction of 2508 houses:—

Town.	*Amount (in Rs.)*
Jaipur.	21,22,400
Jodhpur.	4,47,450
Bikaner.	6,00,000
Udaipur.	13,23,050
Kotah.	4,00,000
Alwar.	4,22,280
Bharatpur.	2,68,120
Bhilwara.	3,30,000
Ganganagar.	1,37,900
Sikar.	14,600
Nagaur.	24,520
Total.	Rs. 61,40,320

The Second Five Year Plan provides 155.0 lakhs for this scheme This allocation will be utilised approximately at the rate of 30 lakhs per year for loan in the various towns in the State and 2500 houses are expected to be constructed during the Plan period.

XVI. LABOUR

Level of Development at the end of First Plan.—In the First Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was allotted for "Labour and Labour Welfare", which was later reduced to Rs. 3.8 lakhs. There was hardly any welfare activity for labour either by Government, employers or Trade Unions in Rajasthan. Priority was, therefore, given for starting Labour Welfare Centres in the First Five Year Plan, and at the end of the First Plan, 12 Welfare Centres were proposed to be started at the following places:—

Jaipur, Bhilwara, Pali, Chambal, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Bikaner, Sri Ganganagar, Jodhpur, Lakheri, Udaipur and Kota.

For the maintenance of harmonious relations between labour and employers and for speedy settlement of Industrial disputes, two Labour Officers were appointed at Bikaner and Kota, so that at the end of the Plan, there were five Labour and Conciliation Officers in Rajasthan, one in each Division.

During the First Five Year Plan it was intended to accelerate and extend the process of standardisation of wages to as large a field as possible, so that there may be a progressive narrowing down of disparities in wages. To achieve this goal, a Standardisation of Wages Committee for Cotton Textile Industry in Rajasthan was appointed.

Physical targets envisaged in the First Plan were achieved except that instead of 12 Welfare Centres, only 11 were started. The Centre at Lakheri could not be started as a suitable building was not available.

Main aspects of the Second Plan.—In the Second Plan stress has been laid on Industrial Development. Side by side with the plan for Industrial Development, provision must be made for the maintenance of harmonious relations between the employers and labour, for the amelioration of labour conditions and for effective machinery for the implementation of Labour Laws and Labour Welfare Activities. During the First Plan, though a start was made in respect of Labour Welfare Activities, not much headway was made. The Welfare Centres did not provide all the amenities to the workers, and at many industrial centres there were no Labour Welfare Centres. Priority has been given to the extension and expansion of the Labour Welfare Activities in the State, during the Second Five Year Plan. Expansion of Employment Exchanges, introduction of Employees State Insurance Scheme, expansion of Statistics Section and Publicity Branch and introduction of Technical Training in the State, are the main features of the Second Five Year Plan. In the First Plan, the Labour Welfare Centres were run in rented buildings. In the Second Plan, provision has been made for the construction of the buildings for all 'A' and 'B' type Labour Welfare Centres.

Programme of Development.—The following programme of development has been drawn up:—

1. *Labour Welfare Centres.*—At the end of the First Five Year Plan only 11 Labour Welfare Centres were operating. In the Second Plan, it is proposed to have a Centre at each industrial place in Rajasthan having 500 or more workers. Labour welfare activities play an important part in raising the economic, social and moral standards of the workers. To achieve this object, it has been decided to extend the activities provided in the existing Labour Welfare Centres, and open Centres where they do not exist. It has also, been decided to classify the centres in 'A', 'B' and 'C' types. 'A' type Centres will be started at Jaipur, Pali, Jodhpur, Sri Ganganagar, Lakheri, Bhilwara and Sawai Madhopur; 'B' type centres at Kishangarh, Udaipur, Bikaner, Kotah, Hanumangarh, Zawar and Bhawanimandi, and 'C' type centres at Chambal, Tonk, Alwar, Ramganjmandi, Makrana, Bundi and Chittorgarh. An 'A' type Welfare Centre will provide facilities for Medical Aid, Maternity and Child Welfare, Adult Education, Handicraft Training for women, Reading Room and Library and Recreational Activities like outdoor games, indoor games, musical programmes etc. A 'B' type Centre will provide all activities, provided in the 'A' class Centres, but on a smaller scale. A 'C' type Centre will provide only Recreational Facilities, Adult Education, Reading Room and Library and Handicraft Training for women. Buildings will be constructed for all 'A' and 'B' type Centres, during the Second Five Year Plan period. The capital expenditure on 'A' type Centre building, is estimated to be Rs. 90,000/- each, and for the building of 'B' type centres Rs. 60,000/- each. Thus, a sum of Rs. 10,50,000/-, is proposed to be spent on the buildings for Welfare Centres.

2. *Inspectorate of Factories.*—Much emphasis has been laid by the Planning Commission on strengthening and expanding the Inspectorate of Factories. There were 600 factories in Rajasthan with only three Inspectors. Recently, with the amalgamation of the posts of Inspector of Factories and Inspector of Boilers, the strength of Inspectorate of Factories has been increased to 4. For effective enforcement of Factories Act and allied legislation, it is necessary to have at least five Inspectors, one for each Division. Provision has, therefore, been made for one more Inspector of Factories and Boilers, and for the necessary concomitant staff. Provision has also been made for supplying instruments and equipment, necessary for the proper inspection of boilers and factories and to prepare pamphlets and models showing proper methods of safety and welfare. A small laboratory for the Medical Inspector of Factories, for research in occupational diseases, will also be provided.

3. *Labour Inspectorate.*—Enforcement of the Weekly Holidays Act has now been extended to 34 cities and towns in the State. Labour Officers were, so far, acting as Inspectors under the Weekly Holidays Act in addition to their normal duties. There has been constant demand, from many towns to provide separate staff for the enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act. It has, therefore, been

thought desirable to provide Inspectors, at least, at the Divisional Headquarters, for the enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act.

4. *Administrative set up of the Department.*—If all the schemes envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan are to be successfully implemented, it would require additional staff at the Head Office to cope with the work. Additional staff has, therefore, been proposed in the Plan, both at the Headquarters and in the branch offices, so that the schemes under the Plan may be implemented efficiently and expeditiously.

5. *Statistics and Publicity.*—So far, the statistics section of the Department has one Labour Statistical Officer assisted by one Investigator and one Assistant. With the expansion of the activities of the Department in the Second Five Year Plan, it is felt that the Department should extend its work regarding publicity, enquiries and investigation, and construction of Cost of Living Index Numbers. The Statistics branch would collect detailed statistical data on various matters connected with labour and compile and submit the same to the Government.

The Publicity branch would give wide publicity to the activities of the Labour Department and bring out a monthly publication of the Department, for presenting the various activities of the Department to the public.

6. *Employment Promotion.*—Under this programme the following schemes have been included:—

1. Extension of Employment Service;
2. Collection of Employment Market Information;
3. Establishment of Youth Employment Service; and
4. Employment Counselling at Employment Exchanges.

It is proposed to open 11 more Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan, and organise collection of Employment Market Information. The new exchanges are proposed to be opened at Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sri Ganganagar, Bhilwara, Jalore, Pali, Jhunjhunu, Dungarpur, Sikar, Banswara and Tonk.

7. *Education in Technical Trades.*—Technical training is very necessary not only to fight unemployment but also from the point of view of industrial development in Rajasthan. In the Second Five Year Plan, emphasis has been laid on the availability of trained personnel for future industrial development of the State. Three technical training centres at Jodhpur, Udaipur and Kota, are proposed to be started during the Second Plan period, to train persons in technical trades. The existing Technical Training Centre at Jaipur will be expanded.

8. *Employees' State Insurance Scheme.*—The Employees' State Insurance Scheme will be implemented in Rajasthan at seven centres i.e., Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Bhilwara, Lakheri and Pali. It has been decided to construct seven sets of dispensary buildings and

staff quarters, two at Jaipur, and one each at Jodhpur, Bikaner, Pali, Bhilwara and Kishangarh.

Plan Outlay.—The total outlay of the plan is Rs. 44.7 lakhs. It is distributed on the different schemes as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	Labour Welfare Centres	20,[illegible]
2.	Factories Inspectorate.	[illegible]
3.	Labour Inspectorate.	1,26,450
4.	Administrative set-up of the Department.	2,22,100
5.	Employment Exchanges.	3,18,000
6.	Expansion of Statistics and Publicity section	98,000
7.	Employees' State Insurance Scheme.	3,95,182
8.	Technical Training Centres (State share only).	11,85,170
	Total.	44,70,000

Principal Targets.—Following are the principal physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Second Five Year Plan period:—

	Scheme.	*Targets.*
1.	Expansion of existing Labour Welfare Centres.	13
2.	Opening of new Labour Welfare Centres.	8
3.	Buildings of Labour Welfare Centres.	14
4.	Opening of new Employment Exchanges.	11
5.	Factory Inspectorate.	1
6.	Labour Inspectorates.	4
7.	Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries.	13
8.	Reservation of T.B. beds in hospitals for Insured Workers.	[illegible]
9.	Reservation of general beds for Insured Workers.	[illegible]
10.	Technical Training Centres.	[illegible]

XVII. SOCIAL WELFARE

(a) *Welfare of Backward Classes.*—Schemes for the amelioration of the conditions of the Backward Classes fall into four broad categories:—

1. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes;
2. Welfare of Other Backward Classes;
3. Welfare of Scheduled Castes; and
4. Welfare of Ex-criminal Tribes.

During the First Plan period, a sum of 103 lakhs was spent for the welfare of Backward Classes. During the Second Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided as development expenditure. This amount is to be spent for the welfare of different categories of Backward Classes as under:—

	Lakhs
1. Scheduled Tribes	78
2. Other Backward Classes including Gadia Lohars	64
3. Scheduled Castes	30
4. Ex-criminal Tribes	18

Separate schemes have been drawn up for all the categories of Backward Classes. Details of allocations during the first year of the Second Plan and during the remaining Plan period have been shown in the statements at the end of this volume.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.—Bhils in Banswara and Dungarpur Districts and Partapgarh Tehsil of Chittorgarh District have been declared as Scheduled Tribes. Their population is 3,16,348 as per census of 1951.

A comprehensive programme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and the development of Scheduled Areas was taken up during the First Plan period. A sum of Rs. 52 lakhs was spent. The programme for their welfare included opening of 105 Primary Schools, 60 Adult Night Schools-cum-Social Education Centres, 6 Hostels, and 3 Training-cum-Production Centres. Scholarships were granted to 3,656 students. 558 landless Bhil families were rehabilitated. A sum of Rs. 22.64 lakhs was spent on the construction of 7427 irrigation wells and 95 small irrigation tanks. A sum of Rs. 3.41 lakhs was spent for the construction of roads. Measures under Medical and Public Health included opening of 5 dispensaries. The Voluntary Agencies were encouraged to take up welfare schemes for the Scheduled Area and for this they were granted assistance.

The Development programme which was initiated during the First Plan period is to be continued. The objective is to bring about rapid improvement in the standard of living of the tribes and initiate a process of development which will bring them to the level of the

common man. The Scheduled Tribes are used to separate and exclusive living. They are, therefore, to be assimilated in society through a process of education and economic development. This is the principal objective.

A sum of Rs. 73 lakhs has been provided for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the Second Plan period.

It is proposed to convert 90 Primary Schools, opened during the First Plan period, into Basic Schools. Grant-in-aid will be given for the construction of school buildings. 75 New Social Education Centres will be opened. 10 more hostels will be provided. Promising young boys and girls shall be given opportunity to receive training in reputed Public Institutions. Rehabilitation of landless Bhil families will be given great priority. It is proposed to settle 500 families in model villages. Through the help of Debt Reconciliation Boards, efforts will be made to initiate a process to redeem the Bhils from the clutches of money-lenders. A sum of Rs. 14 lakhs is proposed to be spent on irrigation by providing 3000 new wells and 50 small tanks. 10 Training-cum-Production centres will be opened to provide subsidiary occupations. A sum of Rs. 4.25 lakhs has been provided for link roads. The facilities provided under Medical and Public Health will be continued. A sum of Rs. 3.25 lakhs has been kept to convert 1625 step-wells into draw-wells. Assistance to the Voluntary Agencies dedicated to the service of the tribal people will be continued and its scope will be enlarged. A sum of Rs. 13 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. Similarly, aid in case of fire and flood shall be continued to be given.

Other Backward Classes.—The Other Backward Classes are actually the tribes which have not been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Their population is estimated to be about 8 lakhs.

The problems of the Other Backward Classes are the same as those of Scheduled Tribes. During the First Plan period, a sum of Rs. 26.97 lakhs was spent for their welfare and the following targets were achieved:—

1.	Basic Schools	16
2.	Social Education Centres	37
3.	Hostels	5
4.	Training-cum-Production Centres.	7
5.	Irrigation wells	7061
6.	Dispensaries	6

It is envisaged to continue the development programme during the Second Plan period. For this, a sum of 64 lakhs has been provided. The nature of the developmental activities will be same as in the case of Tribes. The following are the main targets of development:

1.	Basic Schools	15
2.	Social Education Centres	30

3.	Hostels	10
4.	Training-cum-Production Centres	10
5.	Irrigation wells	4500
6.	Irrigation tanks	50

Gadia Lohars.—In the programme envisaged for the welfare of Other Backward Classes, the rehabilitation of Gadia Lohars is of profound significance. A story of great sacrifice and heroism is woven round this nomadic tribe. They deserted their homes with Rana Pratap about four centuries back and continued wandering under a sacred vow not to lead a settled life till the Fort of Chittor is liberated. Last year the Prime Minister performed a historic function at Chittor and told the Lohars that not only Chittor but the entire country had been liberated; and that, therefore, they need not lead a nomadic life any longer. A comprehensive programme for their rehabilitation has been drawn up. 500 families were settled during the last year of the First Plan period. It is proposed to settle 1500 families during the Second Plan. The total population of the Gadia Lohars is estimated to be 3000 families in the State. It is expected that by the end of the Second Plan period, the entire community of these Lohars will take to settled life.

Provision has been made for giving them facilities for receiving education and training in smithy. Lands are being allotted to those of the families that want to take to agriculture.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes.—The Scheduled Castes are spread over the entire State with a heavy concentration of population in Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Churu and Kotah Districts. Their population is 16,09,074 according to 1951 census. There are as many as 44 castes.

Their main problem is social disability. Under the tyranny of social and religious sentiments, the Scheduled Castes have been made to suffer. Under the Constitution, the practice of untouchability has been completely abolished. The promulgation of "Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955" has made it a penal offence but the legal and constitutional measures alone cannot eradicate this evil. Relentless efforts have to be made to educate public opinion. The Scheduled Castes have also to be made conscious that they are equal citizens of the Republic of India, and that for them all opportunities of progress are open.

During the First Plan period, a sum of Rs. 18.60 lakhs was spent for their welfare. The principal items were free hostel facilities, free facilities for education at all stages and facilities for scholarships. Adult-Night-Schools-cum-Social Education Centres and Sanskar Kendras were also opened. Training-cum-Production Centres were provided to give them opportunity for alternative means of occupation. Grant-in-aid was given for providing drinking water facilities and improved houses. Aid was also given to municipalities to provide light and water facilities. All these measures paved the

way for the steady improvement in the conditions of the Scheduled Castes.

During the Second Plan period, the programme of development will be expanded and continued. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided.

Intensive publicity drive to mobilize public opinion against the practice of Untouchability will be organised. Educational and hostel facilities will be extended. Promising boys and girls will be sent for training and education to reputed public institutions. Assistance shall be provided for drinking water wells and construction of houses. Voluntary Agencies will be assisted to take up welfare work among them. The following are the principal targets which have been aimed at:—

1.	Sanskar Kendras	40
2.	Social Education Centres	30
3.	Hostels	10
4.	Training-cum-Production Centres	15
5.	Drinking water wells	600
6.	Houses	770

The reservation provided to the Scheduled Castes in the services shall be continued.

Welfare of Ex-criminal Tribes.—In the Ex-criminal Tribes are included Sansies, Kanjars, Bawaries and Meenas. Their population is estimated to be about 75,000. In the past these communities lived on crime. This must now change. These communities, therefore, have to be rehabilitated both morally and physically. The moral rehabilitation will involve a change in the outlook. The physical rehabilitation will mean opportunities for gainful employment. With this objective a programme for their welfare was initiated. During the First Plan period a sum of Rs. 5.83 lakhs was spent. The following targets have been achieved:—

1.	Basic Schools	4
2.	Hostels	8
3.	Social Education Centres	17
4.	Training-cum-Production Centres	6
5.	Families rehabilitated	755

During the Second Plan period a sum of Rs. 13 lakhs has been provided for the welfare of Ex-criminal Tribes. The programme includes provision for free hostel facilities, free education, scholarships, and rehabilitation in the model colonies where every family will be provided with an economic holding. Facilities for drinking water

and education, shall also be provided in the colonies. The following are the principal targets which have been aimed at:—

1.	Social Education Centres	20
2.	Hostels	2
3.	Training-cum-Production Centres	4
4.	Rehabilitation (families)	280

Social Welfare.—The programme was initiated during the last year of the First Plan period, under the scheme sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board. A Social Welfare Advisory Board has been constituted in the State. 10 Welfare Extension Projects were started where intensive work for women and children is undertaken. During the Second Plan, it is envisaged to provide 65 more projects. Thus, on an average there will be 3 Projects for each district. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided as State Government's share towards this programme during the Second Plan period.

Social and Moral Hygiene.—Programme under this sector will be initiated during the Second Plan period. It is envisaged to provide 5 homes at the Divisional Headquarters. In the districts Reception Centres and Shelters will be provided for rescued women. For this, a sum of Rs. 19.74 lakhs has been provided.

The various allocations during the Second Plan period under Social Welfare Sector amount to Rs. 239.74 lakhs.

XVIII. STATISTICS

Level of Development at the end of the First Plan.—The Bureau of Statistics was set-up as a nucleus to cater to statistical needs of the State with a view to strengthen it in due course of time. The functions specified for it were, therefore, those bearing on the minimum requirements of the State. The staff in March, 1956 consisted of one Chief Statistical Officer, 3 Statistical Officers, 1 Office Superintendent, 1 Stenographer, 2 Computors, 1 Librarian, 1 Cashier, 1 L.D.C., 1 Receipt Clerk, 2 Typists, 1 Draftsman, 2 Cycle sowars and 5 Peons. It will be seen that except for the 3 Statistical Officers and 2 Computors there is absolutely no technical staff. The collection of Economic and Statistical data is meagre, inadequate or un-reliable and cannot be given to analysis or preparation of regular indices of economic and social activity. There has hardly been any co-ordination and the publications are irregular and do not conform to the standards laid down at the several conferences and hardly any series have been built up, which are essential for measuring the socio-economic changes in the developing economy of the State.

Although the Second Five Year Plan has been formulated, yet for working out operational details of the various schemes accepted for implementation, a lot of statistical data will have to be collected. Data will also have to be collected for assessment of the progress made and the effect of the development programmes on the people of the State. It would, therefore, be necessary from time to time to undertake systematic study of the economic and social activity in the State. There is urgent need of conducting surveys to assess the trend and extent of unemployment and of Cottage and Small Scale Industries. Family Budget Enquiries, (there is no index number for Rajasthan at present) survey to compile Index Numbers of Parity between prices received and prices paid by the farmers and various other surveys have also to be made.

There exists no agency at present for conducting *ad hoc* surveys and enquiries. Recently when sample survey on a matching basis with the National Sample Surveys, and Census of Land Holdings and Cultivation were taken up, the Bureau had to requisition the services of the Settlement Inspectors who were ignorant of the methods and techniques of statistics, and it was keenly felt that for proper execution of Sample Surveys the Bureau should have its own staff properly trained.

The statistical data, at the moment, emanates only as a by-product of administration and routine collection of data by the various departments of administration under specific legislations such as Factories Act, Industrial Disputes Act, etc. The statistics on Agriculture, Prices, Transport, Meteorology, Vital Statistics and Public Health Statistics that are required on district basis have to be left to the administrative machinery which has no technical direction for the collection of data by them. Also, proper co-ordination of statistical work is not effected with the result that there is duplication of work. The data is neither made available in time nor is reliable.

In recent years the development Plans have raised the national income of the country as a whole. In the context of Planning it has become imperative now to undertake a study of the national income of the State. The 3rd and the 4th Joint Conferences of the Central and State Statisticians laid much emphasis on the research on national income. A National Income Research Unit is, therefore, to be set up without delay. It is also necessary to implement the various recommendations of the National Income Committee.

The Administrative Intelligence Unit in the Bureau at present is inadequate. With the development programmes in the State, it has become necessary to keep the administrator posted with the day to day progress in different sectors of development and this can best be done by throwing up statistical data in a pictorial form. The administrative intelligence unit is a necessity to every organisation.

At present only one "Bulletin of Statistics" is being published. Publications like Statistical Abstract, Statistical Atlas, Guides to Current Statistics etc., have not at all been attempted. It is, therefore, necessary to undertake all this work in the State.

Objectives.—It is contemplated to develop the Bureau into the Directorate of Economics and Statistics with the following objectives:—

(i) To compile and maintain complete and up-to-date lists of schemes coming under the Second Five Year Plan;

(ii) To advise the various departments of the Government on the maintenance of proper records and registers with a view to obtaining the various items of information needed for purposes of planning in the form designed by the Central Statistical Organisation;

(iii) To ensure timely submission of these returns together with similar periodic progress returns in respect of individual projects under execution;

(iv) To carry out effective scrutiny of every return with a view to ensure accuracy for further processing and analysis;

(v) To prepare periodic progress reports in respect of individual projects and for the Plan as a whole, for submission to the Planning authorities;

(vi) To initiate annual Statistical and Economic analysis with a view to assessing the impact of the various development schemes and projects on the social and economic conditions of the people in the State as a whole and in the different branches of the economy;

(vii) To maintain and prepare various charts, graphs and maps designed to throw up in a pictorial form the targets in the Plan and the achievements against the same from time to time;

(viii) To undertake sample surveys from time to time with a view to study systematically the economic and social activity in the State, particularly in the context of development under the Second Five Year Plan programmes;

(ix) To co-ordinate the statistical activities of different Departments at the district level;

(x) To ensure that the data collected in the districts conform to certain minimum standards;

(xi) To undertake on-the-spot investigations on the collection of data;

(xii) To conduct periodic training of primary reporters of data in the different fields;

(xiii) To collect such economic and statistical data as are either not available at present or are extremely meagre, inadequate or unreliable;

(xiv) To meet such other demands for statistics as may arise from time to time for policy formation;

(xv) To assist in the collection of data for Planning purposes and to help in the conduct of *ad hoc* sample surveys;

(xvi) To collect primary data (a) for compilation of Wholesale Prices Index, Cost of Living Index and Parity Index, (b) regarding Government Employment (c) regarding House Building Activity etc;

(xvii) To ensure uniform, timely and regular collection of statistics of socio-economic interest;

(xviii) To extend the coverage of statistics included for collection so as to enable the Directorate to cope up with the development needs of the State;

(xix) To develop statistics from the primary data e.g. Imports and Exports, Trade conditions from Sales Tax, Entertainment etc;

(xx) To prepare regular indices of economic and social activity;

(xxi) To eliminate duplication with a view to achieving economy and consistency by periodically examining the data collected by the Departments;

(xxii) To prescribe uniform definitions and concepts for the data collected by the Departments with a view to precision and comparability;

(xxiii) To standardisate techniques of collection of data, its analysis and interpretation, and presentation and publication;

(xxiv) To computate National Income Estimate for the State and to conduct research on allied problems to establish co-relation between different factors;

(xxv) To prepare charts, graphs etc.;

(xxvi) To establish liaison between the Directorate, Government Departments and the public on matters relating to Statistics and Economy of the State;

(xxvii) To publish the Statistical series—the Digest, Abstract and Atlas and Statistical reports etc.; and

(xxviii) To have a strengthened administrative organisation for proper co-ordination of work among the various branches of the Directorate.

Programme of Development.—The development of the State Statistics under the Directorate of Economics and Statistics will be grouped under the following four branches:—

(a) Planning cell as recommended by the 4th Joint Conference of the Central and State Statisticians.

(b) Field unit for collection of statistics through field surveys.

(c) District Statistical Agency.

(d) Re-organisation and strengthening of the system for collection, compilation and co-ordination of statistics. Research with emphasis on National Income, References, Publications and administrative Intelligence and effecting over-all co-ordination of functions in the Directorate.

The Planning cell will be solely responsible for the collection, maintenance, analysis and representation of the statistical data relevant to the Second Five Year Plan of the State and for recording progress under development programmes of the various Departments. The sphere of its work would cover the entire State. The Planning section of the Directorate will prescribe the proformas for the various Departments in which the individual schemes of the Departments would be reported. It would also prescribe on the basis of these returns, the proformas for different Departments, in which to report the monthly progress under the Plan. The data related to Planning will be collected and compiled in the Planning cell and reports published from time to time. This section would also specify the forms for reporting the District Plans and would prescribe the proformas for the collection of data useful for Plan purposes from the districts. This data would be collected by the District Statistical Agency and would be compiled in the co-ordination branch and would be made available to the Planning Section whenever needed. The Planning Section would, in conjunction with the Sample Survey branch of the Directorate, design and execute *ad hoc* sample surveys and enquiries relevant to Planning in the State for operational

details and for assessment of the impact of the Development activities on the economy of the State. Planning Statistics would be represented in charts and graphs with the assistance of the Administrative intelligence section of the Directorate.

The field unit of the Directorate which in the first instance would carry out Sample Surveys immediately required to be undertaken, would later on be developed to conduct large scale multipurpose socio-economic surveys in collaboration with the National Sample Survey to suit the requirements of Planning work in the State.

As recommended at the Conferences of State Ministers for Agriculture, the First Conference of the Directors of Land Records, the third and the fourth Joint Conferences of Central and State Statisticians and the Agricultural Prices Variation Enquiry Committee, to effect a long term improvement in various types of statistics, the district Statistical Agency would be set up to cover the entire State. It is feared that right type of personnel with adequate training in statistics might not be available readily in view of the country wide demand for trained Statisticians in the wake of the Second Five Year Plan. To begin with, therefore, it is proposed to appoint 5 Statisticians, one Clerk and one Peon in five districts and 22 Statistical Inspectors in 25 districts of the State. Each year they will be strengthened so as to provide one unit of one Statistician, one Inspector, one Clerk and one Peon in each district of the State by 1961.

Research and Investigations.—As has been pointed above, investigations into the changing pattern of the economy of the State under the development programmes would be made through various sample surveys from time to time. Research in National Income would also be under-taken in the Directorate. The National Income Unit of the Directorate would formulate the concepts and procedure for collection of data making recommendations for filling up the gaps, formulation of procedures for National Income estimates and the actual calculation of the estimates. It would from time to time, in consultation with the Central Statistical Organisation, publish data collected and the results obtained.

The Directorate would also undertake the following publications:—

(a) Annual Statistical Abstract of Rajasthan: This shall contain the entire statistical data of the State and shall be a standard reference book.

(b) Quarterly Digest of Economics and Statistics: It shall contain all those regular series which indicate the developing socio-economic conditions in the State.

(c) Weekly Indices of Economic Activity.

(d) Annual statistical atlas of Rajasthan.

(e) Guide to current official statistics of Rajasthan.

(f) Reports of special surveys and *ad hoc* enquiries.

(g) Reports on the economic situation in the State.

Employment Potential, Personnel and Training Programmes.—The programme would provide employment to 189 persons—32 Gazetted Officers, 110 Non-gazetted Officers and 47 class IV servants.

Of the gazetted and Non-gazetted staff of the Directorate, 46 would receive training in 1956-57, 7 in 1957-58, 5 in 1958-59, 4 in 1959-60 and 3 in 1960-61. Thus in all 65 Officers would be trained during the Second Plan period at the Central Statistical Organisation, Indian Statistical Institute or at the Headquarters of the Directorate. The total outlay on Statistical schemes would amount to 10 lakhs.

XIX. PUBLIC RELATIONS

There was no provision for Public Relations in the First Five Year Plan.

The main object of the Second Plan for Public Relations is to organise a proper machinery to reach the people directly in order to acquaint them with the progress of development works in the State, and in the country in general. With this end in view, the Field Publicity Division is being strengthened with the appointment of Public Relations Officers in all the districts and by providing them with Mobile Publicity Vans. Every district will also have an Information Centre. Introduction of Community Listening Sets and provision for Exhibitions are other new features that have been added to the activities of the Public Relations Directorate. Provision for Press Advertising, Films, Photographs and Publicity Literature has been increased.

All these media would make a concerted effort to inform the people of the various programmes of development and help in creating an atmosphere in them for the willing, voluntary and active participation of the people. The Public Relations Officers will also endeavour to give a comprehensive and corelated account of the development programmes and stress the essential unity of purpose behind the Second Five Year Plan.

Under the programmes for Public Relations, every district will have a Public Relations Officer, a Mobile Van and an Information Centre. Every village with a population of 1000 or above will have a Community Listening Centre.

The programme of installing Community Listening sets has been spread over five years. 250 sets will be installed in the first year. In the four years following the sets will be purchased as below:—

2nd year.	500
3rd year.	500
4th year.	500
5th year.	750

All the Public Relations Officers are being appointed in the first year and by the end of the first year, the Directorate will be having five Mobile Publicity Vans. Ten Mobile Vans will be purchased in second and another ten in the third year. The work relating to Information Centres is to be conducted in co-operation with the Education Department and the newly opened District Libraries will house the Information Centres.

The services and the machinery which the Public Relations Directorate are being provided with are for channelizing programmes of other sectors. The work that the programming sectors undertake and achieve will be assessed in the Directorate and placed before the

public with the help of the various media. The Directorate would make an effort to stress upon the people the inter-dependence and essential unity of various programmes in the Second Plan and would help in creating among the people a broad perspective, creative enthusiasm and constant willingness to share in the tasks of nation building.

The Directorate will require the following materials:—

Mobile Vans.	20
Projectors.	20
Generators.	20
Radio Sets.	2500
Photographic equipment.	

The Plan for Public Relations will give additional employment to the following:—

Gazetted Officers	22
Subordinate staff	78
Ministerial staff	34
Others.	86
Total	220

XX. BHAKRA MANDIES

Upon the completion of the Bhakra Canals in Rajasthan, approximately an area of 7 lakh acres is likely to come under irrigation. It is expected that the economy of this area will be completely transformed. For the marketing of the agricultural produce that will come into being as a result of large scale irrigation, marketing centres will have to be developed along the main lines of communication.

The Second Plan provides an outlay of 50 lakhs for the development of Mandies in the Bhakra area. This amount is to be used as rotational capital. The amount will be spent upon important Mandies in the first instance. The receipts accruing from the sale of land etc., after development will be utilised for the development of subsequent Mandies. It is estimated that during the Second Plan Period it will be possible to conduct a gross turn-over of 200 lakhs, resulting in the development of 10 Mandies by 1961.

SECOND
FIVE YEAR PLAN
(Statements)

SECOND
FIVE YEAR PLAN

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

State : Rajasthan.

Head : Agriculture.
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Short description	Coverage/ Location.	Expenditure up to 1955-56.	Plan Expenditure 56-61.				Total for completion.		Targets of works/capacity.				
			Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange.	Expenditure	Foreign Exchange	Unit	Target achieved up-to 1955-56	Plan 56-61.	Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Minor Irrigation.													
(1) Construction of wells	..	..	20.00	..	20.00	..	..	..	No.	..	2,400	..	..
(2) Deepening of existing wells.	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	No.	..	2,500	..	..
(3) Boring of existing wells.	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	No.	..	200	..	..
(4) Development of village tanks.	..	..	30.00	..	30.00	..	..	..	No.	..	600	..	..
(5) Production tubewells.	..	..	33.00	..	33.00	..	..	..	No.	..	50	..	..
(6) Loans for pumping sets.	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	No.	..	400	..	..
(7) Loans for Gramming soils.	..	..	2.50	2.50	..	..	..	..	No.	..	20	..	..
(8) Loans for persian wheels	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	No.	..	1,250	..	..
(9) Minor Irrigation works.	..	..	220.00	..	220.00	..	..	..	Lakh Acres.	..	9.28	..	..
Land Reclamation.													
Reclamation of land.	..	..	15.00	15.00	..	..	..	..	Acres (000)	..	75	..	..
Seed Schemes.													
(1) Multiplication & Distribution of pure seeds.	..	..	72.00	33.80	38.20	..	..	..	No.	40	seed farms	..	..
									No.	170	seed stores	..	..
									Lakh acres	150	(lakh acres)	..	..
(2) Distribution of improved seeds.	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..	Lakh mds.	..	30	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Manure & Fertilizers													
(1) Phosphatic Fertilizer (Ammonium Sulphate)	—	—	2.25	2.25	..	—	..	..	Tons.	..	6,500	..	..
(2) Green Manure Seeds. (Transportation of Compost)	—	..	5.70	5.70	—				Tons.	..	25,000	..	..
									Mds. (000)	..	50	..	..
									Lakh tons.	..	5	..	..
Horticulture.													
Fruit development.	..	—	15.00	3.81	11.19	..	..	..	Acres (000)	..	5	..	..
Agriculture Extension.													
(1) Mobile Mass Service.	—	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Agriculture Marketing.	..	—	4.50	4.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administration.													
Staff Scheme.	..	..	15.00	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education & Training.													
Strengthening of Agricultural College.	..	..	35.31	26.56	8.75	..	..	..	No. of students.	..	170	..	..
Research.													
(1) Agriculture Research.	..	..	30.00	24.91	5.09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Lumpsum provision for contribution towards I.C.A.R. Schemes and unforeseen.	—	..	5.40	5.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Weed Control.	..	..	0.27	0.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Protection.													
Plant Protection measures.	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	Acres (000)	..	200	..	..
Extension.													
(1) Evaluation : Agricultural Schools.	—	..	10.00	7.40	2.60	..	..	..	No of students.	..	2,000	..	..
(2) Agricultural Information	..	..	1.00	1.00	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Agricultural Implements.													
Loan for Agricultural implements	..	—	2.55	2.55	..	..	..	..	No.	..	5,000	..	..
Special Commodities.													
(1) Sugarcane.	—	..	8.12	8.12	..	..	..	..	(000) Acres.	..	..	..	..
(2) Cotton Development	—	..	11.00	11.00	..	—	—	..	-do-	480	94	..	..
Miscellaneous.													
(1) Consolidation of holdings.	—	—	30.00	30.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..
(2) Improvement of agricultural Statistics.	—	—	8.00	8.00	..	—	—	..	—	..	—	..	..
Total —	..	..	640.10	240.27	399.83	..	..	—	—	—		..	..

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

State: Rajasthan

Head: Animal Husbandry.
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Short description.	Coverage/ Location	Expenditure upto 1955-56	Plan Expenditure 1956-61			Total for completion		Targets of works/capacity				
			Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Expenditure	Foreign Exchange	Unit	Target achieved up to 1955-56	Plan 1956-61	Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. All India Key Village	..	..	20.34	20.34	..	..	..	..	No.		8 A. I. Centres 48 K. V. Centres 5 Urban A. I. Centres 6 Extension centres.	..	Rural areas
2. Gaushala Development Scheme.	..	..	5.10	5.10	..	..	..	..	No.	..	20	..	
3. Goushala	..	..	1.20	1.20	..	..	..	..	No.	..	2	..	
4. Live-Stock Research Stations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5 Hostel at livestock farm	..	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	No.	..	1	..	
6. Camel Improvement	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	..	..	..	No.	..	250 to be subsidised & distributed.	..	
7. Poultry Development	..	..	3.12	3.12	..	..	..	..	No.	..	8 extension centres	..	
8. Purchase of bull calves	..	..	5.01	5.01	..	..	..	..	No.	..	1000 bulls to be subsidised and distributed.	..	
9. Advanced training	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	No.	..	25 Officers	..	
10. District and State Cattle shows	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	No.	..	30 Shows	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11. Re-organisation of poultry farm	..	..	0.99	0.79	0.20	..	..	..	No. Birds	..	2500 laying birds to be maintained.	..	..
12. New dispensaries	..	..	8.13	8.13	..	..	..	..	No.	..	50	..	..
13. Conversion of dispensaries into hospitals	..	..	4.84	4.84	..	..	..	..	No.	..	46	..	..
14. Construction of veterinary hospitals	..	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	No.	..	11	..	..
15. Mobile veterinary dispensaries	..	..	2.90	2.90	..	..	..	..	No.	..	6	..	..
16. Establishment sanctioned	..	..	13.49	13.49	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17. Supervisory Staff	..	..	13.37	13.37	..	..	..	..	No.	..	3 Dy. Directors. 18 Distt. Vet.officers.	..	..
18. Sheep breeding farms	..	..	25.00	25.00	..	..	..	..	No.	..	60 Extension centres.	..	..
19. Rehabilitation of nomadic breeders	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Bull premium scheme	..	..	5.40	5.40	..	..	..	..	No.	..	2500 Calves to be given premiums	..	..
21. Improvement of existing Veterinary College	..	..	13.62	5.56	8.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Increasing output of State Veterinary College	..	..	6.00	2.00	4.00	..	..	..	No.	..	250	..	..
23. Poultry farm at College	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	No.	..	500 birds	..	..
24. Research scholarship	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	No.	..	14 students	..	..
25. Two year short courses	..	..	2.59	2.09	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	165.18	130.24	19.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

State : Rajasthan — **Head: Dairying and Milk Supply.**

(Rs in Lakhs)

Short description	Coverage/ Location	Expenditure upto 1955-56	Plan Expenditure 1956-61 Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total for completion Expenditure	Foreign Exchange	Targets of work/capacity Unit	Target achieved upto 1955-56	Plan 1956-61	Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Dairy development	..	..	11.90	11.90	..	..	..	..	No.	..	1 Co-operative creamery (2000 mds.) 1 Co-operative Milk Union (150 mds.)	..	
Total			11.90	11.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

State : Rajasthan

Head: Co-operation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Short description	Coverage/ Location	Expenditure upto 1955-56	Plan Expenditure 1956-61				Total for completion		Targets of works/capacity				
				Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Expenditure	Foreign Exchange	Unit	Target achieved upto 1955-56	Plan 1956-61	Completion	Remarks
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	[illegible]			18.00	..	18.00	..	18.00	..	No.	..	500	societies.	
2.	[illegible]			9.25	9.25	...	..	9.25		No.		150	godowns.	
3.	Department staff.			50.00	50.00	..	..	50.00		No.		50	societies.	
4.	[illegible]			22.50	2.50	20.00	..	22.50		No.		30	godowns.	
5.	Apex marketing societies.			5.50	0.20	5.30	..	5.50		No.		1	[illegible]	
6.	Processing societies.			7.25	3.625	3.625	..	7.25		No.		1	godowns.	
7.	State warehousing Company.			10.00	..	10.00	..	10.00		No.		3		
8.	Co-operative farming			3.00	3.00	..	..	3.00		No.		1		
9.	Training, research & appraisals.			16.50	3.80	0.70	..	16.50		No.		12		
10.	Co-op. Dev. Fund			4.00	4.00	..	..	4.00				1750		
11.	Co-op. R. & G. Fund			10.00	10.00	..	..	10.00						
	Total.			150.00	92.375	57.625		150.00						

State: Rajasthan

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Head: Forest
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Short description	Commencement/ Location	Expenditure upto 1955-56	Plan Expenditure 1956-61 Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total for Completion Expenditure	Foreign Exchange	Targets of works/ capacity Unit	Target achieved upto 1955-56	Plan 1956-61	Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Education.	..	1.891	8.910	8.910	..	0.400	..	..	Nos.	38	140		Foresters.
									..	540	1350		Forest-guards.
									..	4	10		Rangers
									..	3	10		Officers.
									..	..	4		Foreign tour (officers.)
2. Demarcation & Settlement	..	5.578	13.400	13.400	..	..	..	..	Sq.miles	2512	9000		
3. Forest Research.	..	0.661	1.980	1.980	..	..	..	..	State	..	1		
4. (a) Preparation of working plan & cost of equipment.	..	0.201	7.000	7.000	..	..	..	..	No. of Division		10		
(b) Original survey & mapping	..	..	10.000	..	10.000	..	..	..	Sq. miles		1000		
5. Afforestation as a measure of Soil Conservation.													
(a) In areas subject to Water Erosion.	..	..	16.500	16.500	..	..	..	..	Acres.		8400		
(b) In areas subject to Wind Erosion.	..	..	16.500	16.500	..	..	..	..	Acres.		11000		
6. Commercial Plantations	..	6.918	11.550	11.550	..	..	..	..	Acres.		5500		
7. Industrial Plantations	..	..	1.000	1.000	..	..	..	..	Acres.	2434			
8. Rehabilitation of Jägir forests.	..	..	7.700	7.700	..	..	..	..	Acres (Plantation)		2000		
									Acres Cultural Operations		5000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Rehabilitation of existing forests. Cultural operations.	..	..	4,500	4,500	..	..	..	..	Acres.		1000		
											20000		
10. Creation of pasturelands for rotational grazing.	..	1.129	4.000	4.000	..	..	..	..	Acres.	5712	16000		
11. Communication and Buildings.													
(a) Roads.	..	0.226	3.000	..	3.000	..	..	..	Miles	16	32		
(b) Buildings.	..	1.880	6.000	..	6.000	..	..	..	Nos.		40		
12. National Parks and Game Sanctuaries.	..	..	3.000	3.000	..	..	..	..	Nos.	..		1 Park	
	..	..	4.530	4.530	..	..	..	..	Nos.	..		7 Game sanctuaries	
Total	..	17.284	120.000	101.900	19.000	0.400	..	..					

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

State : Rajasthan.

Head: Soil Conservation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Short description	Coverage/Location	Expenditure upto 1955-56	Plan expenditure 1956-61				Total for completion		Targets of works/capacity				
			Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Expenditure	Foreign Exchange	Unit	Target achieved upto 1955-56	Plan 1956-61	Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Soil Conservation													
(a) Extension work in desert areas.	..	..	18.000	18.000	..	..	..	..	Acres	..	13000		
(b) Field improvement													
(a) In agricultural fields by Agriculture Deptt.	..	..	18.000	18.000	..	..	..	..	Acres	..	18000		
(b) Afforestation and field improvement measures in the marginal lands including N. E. S. Blocks.	..	..	18.000	18.000	..	..	..	..	Acres	..	10200		
Total	..		54.000	54.000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

State : Rajasthan.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Head: Fisheries.
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Short description	Coverage/ Location	Expenditure upto 1955-56	Plan Expenditure 1956-61				Total for completion		Targets of works/capacity				
			Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Expenditure	Foreign Exchange	Unit	Target achieved upto 1955-56	Plan 1956-61	Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Administration			3.50	3.50	..								
2. Fish Farms			1.00	.23	.77				No.		13 demonstration farms		
3. Transport facilities			0.90	.90	..								
4. Cold Storage			0.80	.80	..				No.		2 Ice plants		
5. Supply of fish seeds			0.80	.80	..				No.		1 crore fish seeds to be distributed for stocking 5000 acres		
6. Assistance to fishermen co-operative societies.			0.50	.50	..				No.		10		
7. Subsidies for purchasing nets, boats and yarn etc.			0.50	.50	..				No.		500 fishermen.		
8. Fish market			0.30	.30	..				No.		1		
9. Fish seed Farms			0.40	.40	..				No.		20 nurseries for keeping fish seed.		
10. Training, study tour and extension			0.30	.30	..				No.		4 officers 5 study tours		
TOTAL.			9.00	8.23	0.77								

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

State: Rajasthan

Head N.E.S.
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Short description.	Coverage/Location.	Expenditure upto 1955-56	Plan Expenditure 1956-61			Total for completion		Targets of works/capacity				Remarks
			Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Expenditure	Foreign Exchange	Unit	Target achieved upto 1955-56	Plan 1956-61	Completion	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
N. E. S.	Total Rural Area in Rajasthan	220.59	646.00	646.00	..	..	646.00	..	N. E. S.	49	154	203	

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

State: Rajasthan.

Irrigation Projects
Head Major and Medium.
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Short description	Coverage/Location	Expenditure upto 1955-56	Plan expenditure 1956-61				Total for completion		Target of works/ capacity				Remarks
			Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Expenditure	Foreign Exchange	Unit	Target achieved upto 55-56	Plan 1956-61	Completion	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I *Continuing Schemes.*													
1. Security area schemes	Udaipur	149	170	..	170	..	319	..	,000	acres	..	268	283
	Jaipur												
	Jodhpur												
2. Medium works	Kotah Dn.	454	79	..	79	..	533	..		,,	43	228	239
3. Bhakra-Nangal Proj.	Ganganagar Distt.	1710	563	..	563	..	2273	..		,,	142	500	570
4. Chambal Stage I	Kotah & Bundi	194	800	..	744	56	1799	95		,,	..	249	550
TOTAL:—			1612	..	1556	56	4915	95			185	1251	1627
II *New Schemes.*													
5. Ramgarh Sagar (Chambal stage II)	Kotah Distt.	..	50	..	50	..	366	..	,000	acres	..	..	150
6. Banas	Distt. Bhilwara/ Jahajpur	..	200	..	200	..	480	..		,,	..	10	225
7. Jakham	,, Udaipur/Lasadia	..	50	..	50	..	117	..		,,	..	5	53
8. Mahi	,, Banswara	..	118	..	118	..	195	..		,,	..	10	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Manohar Thana	Distt. Jhalawar/M. Thana	..	95	..	95	..	95	..	,000 acres	..	12	50	
10. Beresh near Vallabnagar.	,, Udaipur/V. nagar	..	32	..	32	..	32	..	,,	..	10	14	
11. Beresh near Badgaon	.. ..	..	45	..	45	..	45	..	,,	..	10	20	
12. Wagan	,, Chittor/Bhadesar	..	46.5	..	46.5	..	46.5	..	,,	..	11	26	
13. Alnia	,, Kotah/Ladpura	..	12.5	..	12.5	..	12.5	..	,,	..	11	11	
14. Sabi	,, Alwar/Behror	..	25	..	25	..	25	..	,,	..	16	46	
15. Khari Feeder	,, Udaipur/Rajsamand	..	20	..	20	..	20	..	,,	..	8	8	
16. Khari Storage	,, Jalore	..	30	..	30	..	30	..	,,	..	14	14	
17. Bandi	,, ,, Bhinmal	..	26	..	26	..	26	..	,,	..	8	8	
18. West Banas	,, Sirohi	..	28	..	28	..	28	..	,,	..	13	14	
19. Sukli	,, ,, Reodhar	..	18	..	18	..	18	..	,,	..	8	8	
20. Sewan Bhadar.	,, Jhalawar/Kanwas	..	11	..	11	..	11	..	,,	..	10	10	
21. Bharatpur Feeder	,, Bharatpur/Deeg	..	20	..	20	..	20	..	,,	..	30	50	
22. Investigations		..	11	..	11	..	11	..	,,	..	..	..	
Total for new Schemes		..	838	..	838	..	1678	..		..	186	777	
Grand total.		..	2450	..	2394	56	6493	95	..	..	1439	2404	

State : Rajasthan.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Head : Power
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Short description	Coverage/ Location	Expenditure upto 1955-56	Plan Expenditure 1956-61				Total for completion		Targets of works/ capacity				
			Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign exchange	Expenditure	Foreign exchange	Unit	Targets achieved upto 1955-56	Plan 1956-61	Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Continuing Schemes;													
1. Chambal Hydel Project I Stage.	Chaurysaigarh.	17.0	223.0	Nil	223.0	N.A.	910.0		A	..	24.5		
2. Chambal transmission system.	Southern and Eastern Portion of state	Nil	420.0	Nil	420.0	96.4	420.0	96.4	B	..	487		
3. Bhakra-Nangal Hydel.		262.0	481.0	Nil	481.0	N.A.	1099.0	N.A.	C	N.A.	N.A.		
4. Distribution schemes under Bhakra Nangal grid.	Northern portion of Rajasthan.	6.385	114.0	Nil	114.0	37.9	230.45	58.2	B C	33	324 61	367 61	
5. Thermal power station and connected works.	Throughout State.	19.874	216.0	Nil	216.0	135.0	348.066	102.4	A B C	1.3 66 —	22.82 190 36	24.12 265.90 36	
New Schemes.													
6. Chambal Hydel Ranapartap Sagar project II Stage.	Rawat Bhatta	Nil	250.0	Nil	250.00	N.A.	458.12	N.A.	A	..	11.5	49.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. Jodhpur power Station extension.	Jodhpur	Nil	30.0	Nil	30.0	25.0	30.0	25.0	A	..	3.0	3.0	
8. Transmission line from Jodhpur to Bilara-33kv.	Jodhpur to Bilara	Nil	21.0	Nil	21.0	1.2	21.0	1.2	B C	.. ..	55 6	55 6	
9. Rehabilitation of privately owned Power houses.	Throughout state.	Nil	40.0	Nil	40.0	..	40.0	..	..				
10. Transmission line from Bhilwara to Shahpura.	Bhilwara to Shahpura.	Nil	9.0	Nil	9.0	0.6	9.0	0.6		.. ..	23 3	23 3	
11. Transmission line from Bharatpur to Deeg.	Bharatpur to Deeg		2.0	Nil	2.0	0.15	3.0	0.15	B C	.. ..	18 1	18 1	
12. Rural electrification schems.	All over the state.	1.538	8.00	Nil	80.0	17.2	8.00	17.2	A B C	.. .. ..	6.2 90		Definite figures will be given when schemes are finalised.
12. Investigation.	Throughout state.	Nil	3.0	Nil	3.9	..	3.0	..					Survey of towns and villages having population of 5,000 and above.
Total		306.297	1900.09		1900.00								

A.—Installed capacity in '000' kw.
B.—Transmission lines-11 kv and above in miles.
C.—No. of villages to be electrified.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

State/ Rajasthan

Head: Roads
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Short description	Coverage/ Location	Expenditure upto 1955-56	Plan Expenditure 1956-61				Total for completion		Targets of works/capacity				
			Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Expenditure	Foreign Exchange	Unit	Target achieved upto 1955-56.	Plan 1956-6	Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(1) Total of schemes costing Rs. 20 lakhs or more.	..	..	879.00	..	879.00	..	1754.00	..	Miles	..	4336	8600	
(2) Total of other schemes	..	..	20.00	..	20.00	10.00	20.00	..	Miles	..	50	..	
Grand Total	..	520.00	899.00	..	899.00	10.00	1774.00	..	Miles	2398	4386	8600	

State Rajasthan

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Head: Industries
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Short Description.	Coverage Location	Expd. upto 55-56	Plan expenditure 1956-61. Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange.	Total for completion. Expd.	Foreign exchange	Targets of works/capacity. Unit.	Target achieved upto 55-56	Plan 1956-61	Completion.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. HANDLOOM													
(a) Cotton.													
1. Inspection & Stamping officers	Dist. Hqrs. of Rajasthan	..	20.68	..	20.68	..	20.68		Nos.	..	24		Scheme Nos. 1 & 2 have been coordinated into a single scheme.
2. Handloom Sales Depots		..							..	..	24		
3. Finishing, Calendering & Dyeing Centres	Jaipur	..	3.78	..	3.78	..	3.78		..	..	1		
4. Research, Designing & Marketing Section	Jaipur	..	1.54	..	1.54	..	1.54		..	..	1		
5. Handloom Mobile Sales Van	Jaipur	..	.70	..	.70	..	.70		Vans	..	3		
6. Estt. of Dyeing Houses	Distt. Hqrs.	..	7.33	..	7.33	..	7.33		Dye Houses	..	24		
7. Grant as working Capital to production Societies running at loss		..	2.28	..	2.28	..	2.28	..	Rs.(Lakhs)	..	2.28		
8. Conversion of looms		..	2.50	..	2.50	..	2.50	..	..	..	2.50		
9. Rebate on sale of H/L Cloth		..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	Rebate Rs. (Lakhs)	..	1.00		
10. Working Capital to weavers of Co-op. Societies		..	18.125	..	18.125	..	18.125	..	Rs. (Lakhs)	..	18.125		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12. Share capital to new weavers	..	..	.75	..	.75	..	.75	..	Rs.lakhs	..	0.75		
TOTAL (a)	...	..	58.685	..	58.685	..	58.685	..					
(b) Wool													
Sheep and Wool Improvement.													
1. Wool Research Laboratory	Bikaner	..	.13	.08	.05	..	.13						
2. Woollen Technological Institute.	Bikaner	..	11.1	.34	5.06	5.0	6.1	5.0	No.	..	1	1	
Persons to be trained											60	60	
3. Sheep & Wool Training School.	Jaipur	.15	1.3	..	1.3	..	1.3	..	..		1	1	
Extension workers to be trained.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	125	125	
4. Mechanical Production Centres to be established.	Bikaner	1.12	2.0	1.5	.5	..	2.0	..	No. Quantity Carding and Spinning		1 3 Lac.lbs. of wool & woollen yarn	Same as in Col. 12	
5. Establishment of Finishing Centres	Jodhpur	..	2.30	1.72	.58	..	2.30	..	No. Quantity Finished		1 1,25,000 yds. of Blankets & woollen cloth	Same as in Col. 12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	4
Blankets Production-cum-Training Centres	Jodhpur	..	4.8	3.2	1.6	..	4.8	..	No. ..	1 27000 Blankets Quantity. No. of Artisans to be trained. 160	Same as in Col. 12	
7. Sheep Breeding & Research Station	Jaipur	..	.51	.51	..	..	.51	..	No. ..	1	..	
8. Dragget & Carpets Production cum Tr. Centre	Jaipur	..	2.57	2.47	.10	..	2.57	..	No. ..	1 Production of 10000 sq yds. of Drugget & carpet & Trg. of 100 artisans	Same as in Col. 12	
9. Pilot Wool Carbonising Plant	Sojat Road Jodhpur	..	8.7	1.8	6.9	2.4	6.3	..	2.4	No. ..	1 10,40,000 lbs. to be carbonised.	
10. Loans and Grants	All over Rajasthan	..	8.565	8.565	..	..	8.565	..	No. ..	250	Same as in Col. 12	
11. Co-ordination Office		..	2.31	2.04	.27	..	2.31	..	.. ..	..	..	
12. Wool Grading & Marketing Organisation	2 Jpr. dn. 2 Jodhpur Dn.... 1 Jaisalmer Distt. 2 Bikaner Dn. 2 Udaipur Dn. 1 Kotah Dn	..	3.75	15.03	11.43	3.60	15.03	..		No. of centres. 10 Quantity 3 lakh lbs. 39 lakh lbs	Same as in Col. 12	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Community Shearing Sheds	12 Jaipur Dn. 12 Jodhpur Dn. 6 Jaisalmer Distt. 12 Bikaner Dn. 12 Udaipur Dn. 6 Kotah Dn.	..			..	..		..	No. Sheds	..	60 28.5 lacs of sheep shearing	Same as in Col. 12	..
14. Up-Grading of Sheep Breeding Farm	..	..	.24	.24	..	..	.24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..						..					
Total 1(6) ..			59.555	33.795	18.36	7.4	52.155	7.4					
III. KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.													
1. Central Organisation	Jaipur	..	1.35	1.35	..	..	1.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Mobile Demonstration units for Wardha Charkha. Demonstration Location, Institutes to be started, Persons to be trained, Loans to be advanced & subsidy to be given	Throughout Rajasthan	..	.44	.44	..	..	.44	..	Location Institutes Trainees. Loans (Rs.) Subsidy.	..	240 4 1,000 5,00,000 2,25,000		..
3. Carpentry Model Production Centre	Jaipur	..	4.77	2.77	2.00	..	4.77	..	Centres	..	1		..
4. Soapnut Workshop	Jaipur	..	2.19	1.34	1.85	..	2.19	..	No.	..	1		..
5. Development of Gur & Khandsari (Training Centres)	Throughout Rajasthan	..	2.20	1.32	.88	..	2.20	..	Centres Persons to be trained.	..	5 500		..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. Cottage Match Factory	Jaipur	..	2.89	2.89	..	..	2.89	..	Factories Boxes		2 3 lacs		
7. Organisation of Exhibition & General Training Programme	Throughout Rajasthan	..	1.54	1.54	..	..	1.54	..	Amount to be utilised	..	1.54	..	
8. Woollen Cloth Production Centre	Bikaner	..	3.11	1.61	1.50	..	3.11	..	Centre	..	1	1	..
9. Main & Village Sales Emporia	Div.-Hqr.	..	6.71	3.71	3.00	..	6.71	..	Emporia	..	4	..	
10. Provision for future Schemes	Rajasthan	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Loans to Institutes & Societies	..	..	10.40	..	10.40	..	10.40	..	Rs. (lacs)	..	10.4	..	
12. Subsidy to -do-	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.0	..	
	TOTAL ..	..	51.60	26.97	24.63	..	51.60	..					
IV. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.													
1. Development of Salt Petro Industries (Salt petre to be refined)	Bharatpur & Udaipur Dns.	..	.62	.62	..	..	.62	..	Mds.		80,000		
2. Development of Salt Industry. Brine wells to be worked	Bharatpur	..	1.64	1.64	..	..	1.64	..	Wells		80		
			2.26	2.26	..	..	2.26						
V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE.													
Establishment of Industrial Estate	Jaipur & Bhilwara	..	79.71	7.80	71.91	..	79.71	..	Estates (No. of)		2		
			79.71	7.80	71.91	..	79.71	..					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
VI. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.													
1. Gadia Lohar Workshops.	Sikar & Chittorgarh	..	6.05	2.72	3.33	..	6.05	..	Workshops		2		
									Families to be rehabilitated		100		
2. Central Workshop for Small Scale Industries	1. Nagaur 2. Bhilwara 3. Kotah	..	20.83	20.83	..	..	20.83	..	No. of work shops		3		
3. Tanning & Leather work Institute	Jaipur	..	4.06	2.56	.50	..	4.06	..	No.		1		
									Personnel to be trained		80		
4. Subsidy on Electricity	Rajasthan	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	Rs.(lacs)		10.00		
			40.94	27.11	13.83	..	40.94	..					
VII. SERICULTURE.													
Silk & Sericulture Institute	Kotah	..	5.17	3.92	1.25	..	5.17	..	No.	..	1		
VIII. GENERAL SCHEMES.													
1. Industrial & Economic Survey	Rajasthan	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	10.00						
2. Loan to Cottage and Small Sale Industries	..	..	70.00	..	70.00	..	70.00	..	Rs. (lacs)	..	70.00		
3. Participation in schemes sponsored by Central Govt. during the Plan period	..	..	14.58	14.58	..	..	14.58	..	..	..	14.58		
	TOTAL	..	94.58	24.52	70.09	..	94.58	..					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IX. ADMINISTRATION.													
Reorganisation of the Directorate	Jaipur	..	12.46	12.35	.11	..	12.46	..	Rs.(lacs)	..	12.46		
	TOTAL ..		12.46	12.35	.11	::	12.46	::	..	..			
X. RESEARCH & TRAINING.													
1. Industrial Research Laboratory	Jaipur	..	.36	.36	..	..	.36	..	No.	..	1		
2. Production-cum-Training Centresin 16 trades	Rajasthan	..	40.00	26.00	14.00	..	40.00	..	Centres Persons to be trained	..	37 4080		
3. Foreign Training	Jaipur	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	Rs.(lacs)	..	1.00		
4. Reorganisation of Cottage Industries	Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner	..	11.86	11.36	.50	..	11.86	..	No.	..	3		
	TOTAL ..		53.22	37.72	15.50	..	53.22						
XI. HANDICRAFTS.													
1. Marketing Organisation	Rajasthan	..	9.84	9.84	..	..	9.84	..	Emporia Sub Emporia	..	3 20		
2. Quality Marking Scheme	Rajasthan	..	4.67	..	4.67	..	4.67	..	Centres	..	28		
3. Handicrafts Board	Jaipur	..	.78	.72	.06	..	.78	..	No.	..	1		
			15.29	10.56	4.73	..	15.29						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
XII. COTTAGE & OTHER INDUSTRIES.													
1. Co-operative Sugar mill	Mandal Distt. Bhilwara	..	9.50	..	9.50	..	9.50	..	No.	..	1		
2. Pilot Plant for Sodium Sulphate	Didwana	..	4.75	.25	4.50	..	4.75	..	No.	..	1		
3. Subsidy to Cottage Industries	Rajasthan	..	25.00	..	25.00	..	25.00	..	Rs. lakhs	..	25.00		
4. Drug Factory	Jaipur	..	1.53	1.40	.13	..	1.53	..	No.	..	1		
	TOTAL ...		40.78	1.65	39.13	..	40.78						
	GRAND TOTAL	..	514.25	188.715	318.135	7.4	506.85	7.4					

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

State : Rajasthan

Head : Mines
(Rs. in lakhs)

Short description	Coverage/ Location.	Expenditure up to 1955-56	Plan Expenditure 56-61.				Total for completion		Targets of work/capacity.					
			Tota	Revenue	Capita	Foreign Exchange.	Exp.	Foreign Exchange	Unit	Target achieved up to 1955-56	Plan 56-61		Completion	emarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14
1. Establishment of Mica grinding plant	Bhilwara Distt.	10.45	3.00	7.45	4.45	10.45	4.45	Tons of ground mica	6000 tons	3000 tons per annum				
2 Fuller's Earth Activation Plant	Sri Kolayatji (Distt. Bikaner)	10.45	5.45	5.0	2.25	10.45	2.25	Tons of Fuller's Earth	Nil.	4500 tons	1500 tons per year			
3. Quarry Improvement Scheme		14.25	..	14.25	11. 5	14.25	11.5	..	..	..	..			
4. Re-organisations of the Deptt. of Mines & Geology		5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..			
TOTAL ...		40.15	13.45	26.70										

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

State : Rajasthan

Head : Education (Rs. Lakhs)

Short description.	Coverage/ Location.	Expenditure up to 1955-56.	Plan Expenditure 1956-61 Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange.	Total for completion Expenditure.	Foreign Exchange	Targets of work/capacity. Unit.	Targets achieved up to 1955-56	Plan 1956-61.	Completion.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Administration.													
1. Administrative & supervisory Staff.			20.00	20.00	..	..	20.00	..					
2. Organisation of physical education. Establishment of Central Office of Dy. Director of Physical Education.			1.70	1.70	..	..	1.70	..	Organisation.	..	1		
3. Appointment of Deputy Inspectress & Deputy Inspector of Physical Education.			2.00	2.00	..	..	2.00	..	Inspectors.	..	10		
Primary Education.													
4. Opening of new single teacher primary schools.			105.00	105.00	..	..	105.00	..	School	7238	5000		
5. Conversion of Primary Schools into Basic Schools.			56.50	56.50	..	..	56.50	..	-do-	100	2,500		
									Facilities for 6-11 age group		7,00,000/4,000,00		Enrolment of first 5 classes (I-V)
									Teachers.		25,000/10,000		
6. Introduction of craft in non-basic schools.			17.00	17.00	..	..	17.00	..	-do-	10	..		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. Employment of additional teachers for extension of single teacher primary schools.			42.50	42.50	..	..	42.50	Teachers.		2,500			
8. Opening of Basic Teachers Training Schools.			50.00	50.00	..	..	50.00	Teachers Training Schools.		13	25	Includes Basic Schools	
9. Short course Training.			8.50	8.50			8.50						
Middle School Stage.													
Upgrading of Primary Schools to Middle School standard.			24.60	24.60			24.60	Middle School R. Basic Facilities for 11-14 age group.		824 12 98,900 4,400	250 80,700 4620		
10 Secondary Education.													
Upgrading of High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools			26.00	26.00			26.00	Secondary Schools Facilities for 14-17 age groups		227*	50	*Includes High /Higher Secondary & Multi-purpose Schools	
Conversion of Middle Schools to Secondary Schools.			54.00	54.00			54.00		39000		28800	Enrolment first 2 classes (IX-XI)	
Conversion of High Schools to Multi-purpose Higher Secondary Schools.			28.00	27.40	10.60		28.00	Teachers Schools.	2108		416		
Aid to Private High Schools for conversion into Multi purpose Higher Secondary Schools.			5.00	5.00			5.00	..			15		
11. Improvement of teaching Science in High Schools.	..	..	1.20	1.20	..	..	1.20	..	..	..			
12. Improvement of Libraries of Schools.	..	..	1.80	1.80	..	..	1.80	..	..	..			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Improvement of School equipment.	..	..	37.00	37.00	..	..	37.00	..	..	..			
14. Establishment of vocational guidance Bureau and Councillors in M.P. Schools.	..	..	2.80	2.80	..	..	2.80	..	..	..			
15. Aid to Private Institutions.	..	..	3.50	3.50	..	..	3.50	..	..	..			
16. Raising of Training College, Bikaner to B.Ed. Standard.	Bikaner	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..					
17. Conferences, Seminars, Refreshers Courses.	..	..	1.50	1.50	..	..	1.50	..	Teachers Training Colleges @	3			@ Includes Basic Institutions.
University Education													
18. Establishment of Rajasthan College.	..	..	21.40	11.30	10.00	..	21.40	..	No.	..	1		
19. Raising of Girls Inter College to Degree College.	..	..	3.60	3.60	..	..	3.60	..	No.	..	3		
20. Development of Degree and Post-graduate studies in existing Colleges.	..	..	16.40	6.40	10.00	..	16.40	..					
Technical Education													
21. (a) Expansion & Development of M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.	..	..	7.00	6.00	1.00	..	7.00	..					
(b) Condensed Overseers Courses.	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	2.00	..					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23. Opening of Polytechnic Institute building Mining Course.		..	30.00	22.00	17.00	..	58.00	..	Institutes		2		
25. Junior Technical Schools.	..	..	18.90	10.70	8.20	..	18.90	..	Schools.		4		
26. Board of Technical Education.		..	1.80	1.30	.50	..	1.80	..					
Social Education.													
25. District Social Education Organisers.	..	..	7.00	7.00	..	..	7.00	..	Organisers	..	25		
28. Kanta Colleges.		..	14.00	10.00	4.00	..	14.00	..	College		4		
27. Production and Distribution of literature for children and adults.		..	2.00	2.00	..	..	2.00	..			2		
28. Opening of Rural Libraries.		..	9.00	9.00	..	..	9.00	..	Libraries.	..	200		
29. Audio Visual Education.	..	..	4.80	4.80	..	..	4.80	..		..			
Miscellaneous Schemes.													
30 Construction of Stadium at Jaipur.	..	..	5.80	1.20	4.60	..	5.80	..	Stadium	..	1		
31. Establishment of Rajasthan Sports Council.	..	..	1.00	1.00	—	..	1.00	..		..			
32. Establishment of Physical Education Training College.	..	..	1.70	1.70	..	..	1.70	..	College.	..	1		
33. Development of N. C. C., A. C. C., Scouting & Girl Guides.		..	14.00	14.00	..	..	14.00	..		..			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
36. Youth Hostels.		..	1.70	1.70	..	..	1.70	..	Hostels.	..	5		
8. Developmental Agencies of informal education.													
(a) Youth Clubs.		..	1.10	1.10	..	..	1.10	..		..			
(b) Science Clubs.		..	1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..		..			
(c) Children Clubs.		..	1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..		..			
38. Establishment of Training Institutions for pre-primary education.		..	0.80	0.80	..	..	0.80	..	Training Institution	..	1		
37. Financial assistance to private institutions for pre-primary education.		..	0.80	0.80	..	..	0.80	..		..			
38. Schools for handicrafts.		..	2.50	2.50	..	..	2.50	..		..			
39. Scholarships & stipends.		..	8.50	8.50	..	..	8.50	..		..			
40. Subsidising for Technical Education. (Initial & recurring.)		..	3.00	3.00	..	..	3.00	..		..			
41. Development of Music, Dancing, Drama & Fine Arts.													
(a) Establishment of Sanskrit Vidyalayas.		..	4.00	4.00	..	..	4.00	..	Vidhyalaya.	..	1		
(b) Establishment of Basic Middle Vidyalaya.		..	1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	Main Vidhyalaya	..	1		
(c) Aid to Divisional and District Institutions.		..	2.40	2.40	..	..	2.40	..		..			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
42. Buildings		..	175.00	..	175.00	..	175.00	..		—			
43. Implementation of Govt. of India Scheme.		..											
44. Contingencies		..	7.50	7.50	..	..	7.50	..		..			
		..	9.50	9.50	..	..	9.50	..		..			
Total	—	..	900.00	652.10	240.90	..	900.00						

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

State : Rajasthan

Head : Health
(Rs. Lakhs)

Short description.	Coverage/Location.	Expenditure up to 1955-56	Plan Expenditure 1956-61			Total for completion				Targets of work/capacity			Completion.	Remarks
			Total	Revenue		Capital	Foreign Exchange	Expenditure	Foreign Exchange	Unit	Target achieved up to 1955-56	Plan 1956-		
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(a) *Urban Water Supply Schemes.*														
1. Pur water supply schemes already in progress & which will be carried over to the Second Plan period	Important towns of Rajasthan.	44.75	120.00	..		120.00	..	120.00	..	Water Supply Schemes.	5	19		
(b) *Rural Water Supply Scheme.*		94.29	190.00	190.00		..	..	190.00	..	Number	5797	1247 New wells 3750 Repair of old wells 22 water supply arrangement through pipe line.		
(c) *Medical Medicines.*						..	..	..	..	..				
1. Additional Administration Staff.														
Employment of Staff to deal with the implementation of the plan efficiently during Second Plan (Medical & Public Health).	Rajasthan (Jaipur).	Nil.	1.40	1.40		..	..	..	..	No.	..	10	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
II. Education and Training.													
1. Training of compounders to staff the newly opened institutions.	Jaipur and Jodhpur.	Nil.	4.60	4.60	..	..	..	..	No.	..	500	..	
2. Training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.	Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Alwar and Kotah.	45,842/-	8.20	8.20	..	..	..	..	No. centres	4	5	..	
III. Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Units.													
1. Rural Medical Relief.													
(a) New dispensaries to be opened in villages having a population of 5000 or more or tehsil headquarters.	At Tehsil Headquarters.	Nil.	1.73	1.73	..	..	..	..	No.	..	13	..	
(b) Primary Health Centres with Maternity & Child Health Centres attached to each.	Rajasthan at N.E.S. block.	Nil.	90.00	62.00	28.00	..	..	..	No.	..	80	..	
2. Buildings—Expansion (Additions, Alterations and contribution to Public Donations).	Rajasthan.	Nil.	4.00	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Medical Relief—District Level Improvement and up-grading of district Hospitals and Medical Aid—Divisional Level.	Rajasthan.	Nil.	25.00	18.00	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Training of Doctors (Specialists and refresher courses).		Nil.	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5. Development of Medical College & Hospital, Addition to staff in various departments of the Medical College and Hospital, additions and alterations in buildings and equipment to bring the institutions up to date.	Rajasthan.	5.73	82.00	34.00	48.00	..	..	..	No.	1	1	..	
IV. Laboratory Services.													
Opening of Public Laboratories at district Headquarters.	Rajasthan Districts Headquarters.	Nil.	10.00	6.85	3.15	..	..	..	No.	..	21	..	
V. Control of Diseases.													
(a) *Malaria*— Malaria Control Programme Units,	Kotah, Alwar & Bharatpur.	5.45	90.00	90.00	..	..	..	..	No.	2	6	..	
(b) *Tuberculosis*—													
(1) After care and Rehabilitation Centre for T.B.	Jaipur.	Nil.	6.00	3.00	3.00	..	..	..	No.	..	1	..	
(2) Isolation of Advanced cases of T.B.	Alwar, Bharatpur, Kotah, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Pratapgarh, Banswara, Bhilwara, Dungarpur & Tonk.	Nil.	12.50	10.50	2.00	..	..	..	No. Centres.	..	10	..	
									No. of Beds.		200		
(3) T.B. Clinics.	Alwar, Bharatpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jaipur and Banswara.	Nil.	19.00	17.80	1.20	..	..	..	No.	..	6	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(4) Provincial T.B. Sanatorium.	Bari.	Nil.	10.00	8.00	2.00	..	..	..	No.	..	1	..	
(5) T.B. Demonstration Centre.	Jaipur.	Nil.	7.00	6.00	1.00	..	..	..	No.	..	1	..	
VI. Family Planning.	District & Divisional Headquarters. (Rural Areas).	Nil.	26.185	26.185	..	..	..	..	No.	7	175	..	
VII. Child Guidance Clinic.	Jaipur.	Nil.	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	..	No.	..	1	..	
VIII. Training of Dais.	Rajasthan.	Nil.	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	..	No. Centres.	..	3	..	
IX. Integration of F.H. with basic course in Nursing.	Jaipur & Jodhpur.	Nil.	1.72	1.72	..	..	..	..	No. Centres.	..	1	..	
X. Dental Clinics.	District & Divisional Headquarters	Nil.	9.40	9.40	..	..	..	..	No.	..	19	..	
XI. School Health.	In N. E. S. Block.	Nil.	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	
XII. Nutrition Survey.	Rajasthan.	Nil.	2.02	2.02	..	..	..	..	No. of villages.	..	500	..	(It will be carried out in 500 selected villages of Rajasthan).
XIII. For publication in Rural Health Scheme.		Nil.	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
XIV. Training of Auxiliary Health Workers.	Jaipur.	Nil.	4.60	4.60	..	..	..	..	No. of centre.	..	1	..	
	TOTAL (c) ..		416.355	317.005	99.35								
	Less assistance from Central Government ..		130.955	90.955	40.00								
	STATE PLAN ..		285.40	226.050	59.35								
(d) Systems a bar from Modern Medicine. ..													
1. Opening of 325 Ayurvedic Dispensaries to provide at least one Ayurvedic Dispensary in a [illegible] village panchayats. ..			30.61	30.61	..	..	30.61	..	No. of Aushdhalayas..	..	325		
2. Employment of staff to deal with the Supervisionation of the Plan regarding Ayurvedic Dispensaries. ..			2.11	2.11	..	..	2.11	..	No. employed.	..	30		
3. To impart education in all the 8 branches of Ayurvedic science. ..			4.63	4.63	..	..	4.63	..	No. of students.	..	250		
1 ..	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
[redacted]			1.25	1.25	..	..	1.25	..					
[redacted]			2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	No. of Halls.	..	2		
									No. of rooms.	..	20		
[redacted]			4.40	4.40	..	..	4.40	..	No. of Compounders & Nurses.	..	500		
		Total (E)	45.00	43.00	2.00								

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

State : Rajasthan **Head : Housing (Rs. Lakhs)**

Short description.	Coverage/ Location.	Expenditure up to 1955-56	Plan Expenditure 1955-61				Total for completion		Targets of work/capacity				Remarks.
			Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Expenditure	Foreign Exchange	Unit	Targets achieved up to 1955-56	Plan 1956-61	Completion	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Industrial Housing	..	..	80.00	..	80.00	..	80.00	..	Houses	..	2800	2800	
2. Low Income Group Housing	..	..	155.00	..	155.00	..	155.00	..	Houses	2508*	1980	1980	*Construction was started
Total ..			235.00	..	235.00	..	235.00				4780	4780	

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

State : Rajasthan

Head : Labour

(Rs. Lakhs)

Short description	Coverage/Location	Expenditure up to 1955-56	Plan Expenditure 1955-61				Total for completion		Targets of work/capacity				Remarks.
			Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Expenditure	Foreign Exchange	Unit	Target achieved up to 1955-56	Plan 1956-61	Complet ion	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Labour welfare activities. ..	..		20.67	13.20	7.67	..	20.67	..	Welfare Centres	10	8 11	..	New To be improved
2. Expansion of Employees State Insurance Scheme.	..		3.95	.68	3.27	..	3.95	..	Centre Dispensaries	7 ..	5 6	..	
3. Expansion of Inspectorate.			1.89	1.38	.51	..	1.89	..	No.	3 factories & one boiler.	1 2 1	..	Labour Inspector Factory Inspectors Boiler Inspector.
4. Training of Trade Union Workers			0.59	.54	.05	..	.59	..	No.	..	300	..	
5. Training in Technical Trades.			3.90	3.90	..	..	3.90	..	No. persons		1520	..	
6. Expansion of Employment Exchanges.			4.72	4.50	.22	..	4.72	..	No. of Centres.	6	17	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. Enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act.			2.45	2.61	.04	..	2.45	..	Towns covered, Inspectors.	24 cities 4		..	Addl. staff will be provided.
8. Extension of Statistics Section.			1.14	1.02	.12	..	1.14	..					Addl. staff willbe provided.
9. Administrative fixings.			5.19	5.11	.08	..	5.19	..					Addl. staff will be provided.
		TOTAL.	44.70	32.74	11.06		44.70						

State: Rajasthan

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Head: Social Welfare (Rs. Lakhs)

Short description	Covering/Location	Expenditure upto 1955-56	Total Expenditure 1956-61				Total for Completion		Targets of works/capacity				
			Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign exchange	Expenditure	Foreign exchange	Unit	Target achiev. d up to 1955-56	Plan 1956-61	Completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(f) *WELFARE BACKWARD CLASSES*													
(a) Scheduled Tribes.													
1. Administration	Scheduled Area in Rajasthan.		1.25	1.25	..	..	1.25	..					
2. Tribal Welfare—													
(a) Forest (Co-operation)	-do-		2.00	2.00	..	..	2.00	..	Societies ..		100	100	
(b) Cottage Industries.	-do-		4.00	4.00	..	..	4.00	..	Training-cum-production Centres.		10	10	
									Trainees		200	200	
(c) Irrigation	-do-		14.00	14.00	..	..	14.00		Wells		2000	2000	
									Tanks		50	50	
									Area to be irrigated (in acres).		7000	7000	
	Total(2)		20.00	20.00	..	..	20.00						
3. Roads & Communications.	-do-		4.25	.25	4.00	..	4.25	..	Mileage ..		80	80	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4. Agriculture (Rehabilitation)	Scheduled Area in Rajasthan		6.70	6.40	.30	..	6.70	..	Families to be rehabilitated.		500	500	
									Loans to families ..		580	580	
									Panchayatghar-cum-school buildings.		5	5	
									Primary Schools ..		5	5	
									Wells		5	5	
5. Education	-do-		20.55	18.55	2.00	..	20.55	..	Primary Schools to be converted into Basic Schools.		90	90	
									School Buildings ..		50	50	
									Adult Night Schools to be converted into Social Education Centres.		45	45	
									Social Education Centres		75	75	
									Hostels		10	10	
									Hostel Buildings ..		10	10	
									Scholarship to students		13100	13100	
6. Medical and Public Health— (a) Medical Aid	-do-		2.00	.75	1.25	..	2.00	..	Dispensary Buildings		5	5	
									Persons to be benefitted		60000	60000	
(b) Public Health ..	-do-		3.25	3.25	..	..	3.25	..	Wells		1625	1625	
7. Voluntary Agencies	-do-		13.00	13.00	..	..	13.00	..					
8. Miscellaneous	-do-		2.00	2.00	..	..	2.00	..					
		Total (a).	72.00	65.45	7.55	..	72.00						
(b) Other Backward classes & Ordinary Gadia Lohars.													
1. Rehabilitation	Outside Scheduled Area in Rajasthan.		1.50	1.50	..	..	1.50						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2. Economy—													
(a) Forest (Co-operation).	Outside Scheduled Area in Rajasthan.		1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00		Societies		50	50	
(b) Cottage Industries.	-do-		2.75	2.75	..	..	2.75		Training-cum-production Centres.		10	10	
									Trainees		200	200	
(c) Irrigation	-do-		10.00	10.00	..	..	10.00		Wells		4500	4500	
									Tanks		50	50	
									Area to be irrigated in acres.		10000	10000	
3. Roads & communication.	-do-		3.00	.25	2.75	..	3.00		Mileage		55	55	
4. Agriculture (Rehabilitation.)	-do-		9.50	9.20	.30	..	9.50		Families to be rehabilitated (Bhils).		600	600	
									Families to be rehabilitated (Gadia Lohars).		1000	1000	
									Panchayat-cum-school buildings		5	5	
									Primary Schools ..		5	5	
									Wells		5	5	
									Loans to families ..		680	680	
5. Housing	-do-		3.50	3.50	..	..	3.50		Persons to be benefited.		1000	1000	
6. Education	-do-		13.00	12.20	.80	..	13.00		Basic Schools ..		15	15	
									Buildings ..		14	14	
									Adult Night Schools to be converted into Social Education Centres.		32	32	
									Social Education Centres.		20	20	
									Scholarship to students.		10250	10250	
									Hostels ..		10	10	
									Buildings ..		4	4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. Medical & Public Health—													
(a) Medical Aid	Outside Scheduled Area in Rajasthan		.75	.75	..	..	.75		Persons to be benefitted.		60000	60000	
(b) Public Health.	-do-		1.25	1.25	..	..	1.25		Step Wells	..	625	625	
8. Voluntary Agencies.	-do-		7.50	7.50	..	..	7.50						
9. Miscellaneous	-do-		1.25	1.25	..	..	1.25						
		Total (8)	64.00	60.15	3.85	..	64.00						
(c) Scheduled Castes.													
1. Publicity ..	Throughout Rajasthan.		.75	.75	..	..	.75						
2. Wells ..	-do-		3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00		Drinking Water Wells.		600	600	
3. Housing ..	-do-		3.50	3.50	..	..	3.50		Persons to be benefitted.		770	770	
4. Cottage Industries.	-do-		6.00	6.00	..	..	6.00		Training-cum-production Centres.		15	15	
					..				Trainees ..	..	1200	1200	
5. Education ..	-do-		23.00	21.75	1.25	..	23.00		Sanskar Kendras (Conversion full time).		34	34	
									Sanskar Kendras (New).		40	40	
									Scholarship to students.		18000	18000	
									Hostels ..		10	10	
									Buildings ..		5	5	
									Adult Night Schools to be converted into Social Education Centres.		83	83	
					..	..			Social Education Centres (New).		50	50	
									Persons to be benefitted.		55000	55000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. Medical Aid ..	Throughout Rajasthan		.60	.60	..	..	.60						
7. Voluntary Agencies.	-do-		6.75	6.75	..	..	6.75						
8. Miscellaneous	-do-		6.40	6.40	..	..	6.40						
		Total (c)	50.00	45.75	4.25	..	50.00						
(d) *Ex-criminal-tribes.*													
1. Administration.	Throughout Rajasthan.		.65	.65	..	..	.65	..					
2. Economy (Cottage Industries).	-do-		1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	Training-cum-production Centres. ..		4	4	
									Trainees. ..		300	300	
3. Agriculture. (Rehabilitation)	-do-		2.00	1.70	.30	..	2.00	..	Families to be rehabilitated. ..		280	280	
									Panchayatghar-cum-school buildings.		5	5	
									Primary Schools.		5	5	
									Wells.		5	5	
4. Education.	-do-		3.10	2.70	.40	..	3.10	..	Social Education Centres.		20	20	
									Scholarship to students.		1920	1920	
									Hostels.		2	2	
									Buildings. ..		2	2	
5. Medical & Public Health. ..													
(a) Medical Aid.	-do-		.15	.15	..	..	.15	..	Persons to be benefitted.		10000	10000	
(b) Public Health.	-do-		.40	.40	..	..	.40	..	Wells.		80	80	
		Total (5)	.55	.55	..	..	.55						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. Voluntary Agencies. ..	Throughout Rajasthan		5.50	5.50	..	..	5.50	..					
7. Miscellaneous.	-do-		.20	.20	..	..	.20	..					
		Total (d)	13.00	12.30	.70	..	13.00						
		Total (i)	200.00	183.65	16.15	..	200.00						
SOCIAL WELFARE													
(a) Extension Projects	Throughout Rajasthan.		20.00	20.00	..	..	20.00		Projects.	..	65	65	
(b) Social & Moral Hygiene.	-do-		19.74	19.74	..	..	19.74		State Homes. ..		5	5	
									District Shelters. ..		25	25	
		Total (ii)	39.74	39.74	..	..	39.74						
		Grand Total	239.74	223.39	16.25	..	239.74						

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

State : Rajasthan

Head: Miscellaneous.
(Rs. lakhs)

Short description	Coverage/ Location.	Expenditure up to 1955-56	Plan Expenditure 1956-61				Total for completion		Targets of Work/capacity				
			Total	Revenue	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Expenditure	Foreign Exchange	Unit	Target achieved up to 1955-56	Plan 1956-61	Completion	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Publicity & Propaganda.													
(a) Community listening. ..			8.38	8.38	..	..	8.38	..	Community listening sets.	..	2500		
(b) Field publicity including information centres & Mobile vans. ..			21.75	21.75	..	..	21.75	..	Van.		22		
									Information Centres. ..		25		
									District Publicity Offices. ..		20		
(c) Films & Photography. ..			1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	Film.		5		
(d) Exhibitions.			1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..					
(e) Publicity literature			1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..					
(f) Cultural section (Songs & Drama).			1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	Drama Unit		1		
(g) Press advertising. ..			.30	.30	..		.30	..					
(h) Publicity tour			0.50	0.50	..	..	0.50	..					
(i) Headquarter staff. ..			1.07	1.07	..	..	1.07	..					
Total 1.			36.00	36.00			36.00						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2. Statistics.	..		10.00	10.00	..	..	10.00	..	No. of persons	..	107		
		Total 2. ..	10.00	10.00	..	..	10.00			..			
3. Bhakra Mandies.			50.00	50.00	..	..	400.00	..	Development of Bhakra canal area. ..				
		Total 3. ..	50.00	50.00	..	..	400.00						
		Grand Total.	96.00	96.00	..	..	446.00						